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BOSTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT IS FOURTH ON LIST OF COUNTRY

Total Value of Products in Nineteen Hundred and Four Is Over Four Hundred and Fifty Million.

BULLETIN OUT TODAY

Leather Boot and Shoe Manufacture Leads Out With Textiles and Machinery Close After.

WASHINGTON—The census bureau in a bulletin just issued shows Boston to be fourth in importance in the industrial districts of the United States.

New York stands supreme and inclusive in itself, while Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia are simply integral parts of other districts. Greater New York's manufactured products for 1904 reached a valuation of \$2,144,488,093.

The bulletin deals extensively with manufactures and was prepared by William M. Stewart, chief statistician for manufactures.

The industrial district of Boston, according to the bulletin, includes an area of 502 square miles. The population of the district was 1,249,504 in 1900 and 1,354,653 in 1905, showing an increase of 8.4 per cent. The number of inhabitants per square mile for the district was 2699 in 1905. The total value of the products of the district in 1904 was \$457,254,360, coming from 4870 establishments employing 177,146 persons. The increase in the value of products of Boston was 13.3 per cent; outside it was 12.7 per cent.

The leather boot and shoe industry is the leading manufacture of the district, followed by the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes; during 1904 these together produced an output valued at \$100,347,787. Other important industries are slaughtering, printing and publishing, leather, tanned, curried and finished; foundry and machine shop products, clothing and textiles, with products valued at over \$141,000,000 in the aggregate.

Heretofore census statistics of manufactures have been presented by specified industries only for establishments grouped according to their location in cities of a certain size, counties, states, or groups of states. This method, however, does not indicate the importance of industries in the various contiguous localities, since industries are not limited by political divisions. An industrial district may include a number of important cities as well as the intervening and surrounding minor civil divisions, all being politically independent, but closely allied industrially. The statistics have a bearing on the question whether manufactures are leaving the larger cities for places immediately surrounding them.

The manufactures carried on in the sections immediately surrounding the principal cities which form the centers of the districts are largely controlled by capital owned by residents of the cities. A considerable proportion of the employees reside within the cities, and frequently the cities are the principal distributing points for the products. In other ways the industries are so closely

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BERESFORD ADVISES ENGLAND TO DOUBLE HER NAVAL FORCES

LONDON—In an address that aroused unbounded enthusiasm at the meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce today, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, demanded that vigorous measures be taken to regain the naval supremacy of England and outlined a plan of naval expansion, which he said he had submitted to the admiralty, and which contemplated the building of 10 dreadnoughts in addition to the four provisional ships already provided for before March 31, 1911, and a practical doubling of the immense sea force of Britain.

Lord Beresford began his address by saying that vigorous measures were necessary and despite the grave warnings of Premier Asquith and Secretary Grey, nothing has yet been done to allay the manifest anxiety of the public over the threatened eclipse of Britain as the "ruler of the seas."

"The situation is much more serious than is generally known," said Lord Beresford, "but there is no necessity for precipitating a panic."

He then proceeded to outline his scheme of naval expansion, which included: Ten dreadnoughts in addition to those provided for, provisionally, this year. Sixteen second-class cruisers. Eighteen commerce protecting cruisers. Twenty-four ships of a new type, similar to destroyers, but built on a larger scale.

Four floating docks, for the building

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MONITORIALS

BY Nixon Waterman

AN OPEN LETTER.

Good Mr. President, it's sad That you have got to stay In Washington—it's quite too bad!— All summer long, they say. Cape Ann where you had planned to go Is such a cooling spot While Washington, perchance you know, In summertime is hot.

Your salary, of course, is more, By quite a tidy sum, Than Presidents have drawn before, But, truly, when I come To think of sweating through it all, As you have got to do, The pay you get seems very small For one as large as you.

You'll find it hard, indeed, you will, To melt the summer through And stick to all your duties till Your duties stick to you, I like the "vim" you have adduced Your purpose to secure; The tariff may not be reduced But you will, I am sure.

You're faithful, none will dare deny, To cling to duty so While other common mortals lie Where cooling breezes blow, But, candidly, had you foreseen The tasks that now enthral, Would you have been so very keen For winning out last fall?

The Grand Trunk railroad is preparing to build a \$2,000,000 station in Montreal. It is evident that the Grand Trunk's board of directors are not of the opinion that by the time they have their station completed the public will be riding in airships and landing in some other section of the city.

When flying machines become established means of conveying the public from place to place they can call themselves "air lines" with better grace than can the cars that must depend on the solid earth for support, although the latter may go more nearly in a "bee line" than can the wind-swept ships of the sky.

The Missouri woman who has refused to speak for 30 years has surely suffered a great martyr-dumb.

SONNET OF A BUDDING BARD.

Thoughts Thought Whilst Watching a Bee Sleeping in a Pumpkin Blossom.

O Bee! who art supposed to buzz all day; Thou hast a reputation that's immense! Forst thou think thou'rt so industrious and hence It doth not matter how much thou dost play They still wilt praise thee in the same old way. But shouldst a boy commit the sad offense Of stopping work, they'd call it indolence And tell him how thou workest on for aye!

But smothering amongst thy fragrant lovers, It seemst to me, must be a jolly snap. Of course, in June thou hast to work long hours, But when it rains, then thou canst take a nap; And all through winter, on the summer flowers' Gleaned sweets you feast and loaf, you lazy chap!

It may be a very wicked world, but every man ought to know where there is one honest person.

The frequency with which the ocean liners are sailing within fine viewing distance of "entrancingly beautiful" icebergs at sea during these summer days almost arouses the suspicion that some sort of collusion exists whereby these floating crystal islands are putting in an appearance at just the right time to be used most advantageously by the steamship companies for advertising purposes. Even if a trip abroad offered no other allurements, the thought of getting away from the sun-scorched earth and out into the broad blue waters dotted with fairy, floating palaces is quite enough to make one wish that he might follow the crowd on board ship the very next "steamer day" and quite ignore the usually ungrammatical warning call of the ship's men, "All ashore that's going ashore!"

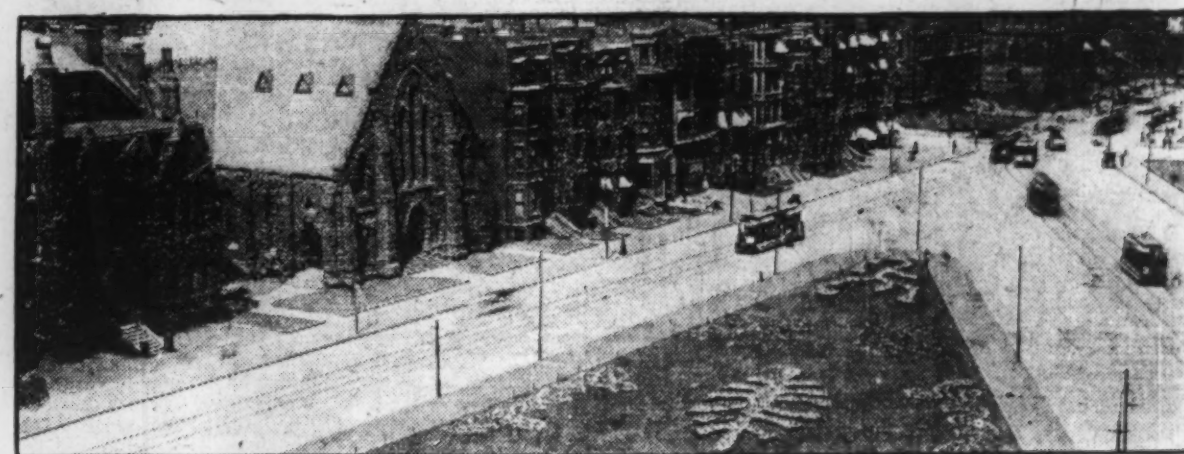
CHILEAN ADMIRAL VISITS NAVY YARD

Rear Admiral Perez-Gacitua of the Chilean navy arrived at the Hotel Touraine this morning, where he was met by Lieutenant Le Bretton of the United States battleship Missouri. Lieutenant Le Bretton escorted the Chilean admiral and his staff to the Charlestown navy yard, where he paid a visit to Rear Admiral William Swift, U. S. N., commandant of the navy yard, who escorted his visitors through the premises.

The party left at noon by tug for Fore River, where the Chilean admiral informally inspected the yard at Quincy.

ADMIRAL WINSLOW ASSIGNED. Rear Admiral Herbert Winslow received orders today assigning him to duty at the Charlestown navy yard.

March of Business on Boston's Residential District Is Glaringly Evident Today in Copley Square



This Aptly Termed "Gateway to Downtown" is Rapidly Being Denuded of Its Artistic Buildings.

ART MUSEUM GOES

THE gradual encroachment of business upon the residential districts of Boston is, perhaps, nowhere more noticeable today than in Copley square. This square was formerly the "art center" of Boston, but of late many changes have taken place. With the passing of the art museum on the east side of the square, one of the principal bulwarks against the change into a business center is removed.

The building doubtless will be replaced by a handsome business block, just as the Girls' Latin School which formerly stood on the west side of the square has given place to a handsome four-story office building. It was covered with luxuriant ivy, and is well remembered by Bostonians for its beautiful appearance in the summer and the gorgeous tints in the fall.

The old building is shown in one of the accompanying illustrations. It was torn down as soon as the Normal School group was made ready for pupils two years ago last fall. The Girls' High School is one of this group.

The lower part of many of the houses has been changed into stores or busi-



"THEN" AND "NOW"—TWO VIEWS OF COPLEY SQUARE. The upper scene is looking toward the center of the city showing the west side before business encroached upon it. The lower picture shows the same side at present. Looking from the downtown end business buildings are shown where formerly there were residences.

ness offices. One double private house half way between Dartmouth and Clarendon streets has been changed into an office building and the first floor has been occupied for some years by the Back Bay postoffice.

On Boylston street, between Copley square and Massachusetts avenue, there are many stores where a few years ago there were none. The tremendous growth of the automobile industry is shown in this part of the city, nearly every important make having a sales-room along this thoroughfare.

The great Hotel Kensington, corner of Boylston and Exeter streets, has been altered into an office building, and the building across the way that formerly housed the Harvard Medical School, has become the property of Boston University. The latter institution has built a handsome addition to the

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HARVARD AND YALE TODAY ARE HOLDING COMMENCEMENTS

President Taft at New Haven Where He Makes Address and Attends Alumni Meeting and Each University Awards Over 800 Regular and Honorary Degrees.

COMMENCEMENT DAY occurred today at two of America's greatest universities.

Today the seniors of all departments and of the professional and graduate schools of Harvard and Yale assembled under the academic elms and marched in long procession to the halls where their degrees were conferred. As usual, this great event, the climax of college life, was preluded by the gaieties and enjoyments of commencement week. To the commencement visitor the dramatics, the dances, the distinctively class rites and ceremonies, the whole picturesque and frolicsome program which tradition has prescribed, constitute the vision that is summoned up by the word "commencement." But to the college world the weightier significance attaches to the serious import of commencement day.

The programs for the day at both the big colleges are here given:

Harvard University

9:30 a. m.—Meeting of the board of overseers in University Hall.

10 a. m.—Opening of the polls for the election of overseers by the alumni.

10:00 a. m.—Election of directors for the Harvard Alumni Association.

10:30 a. m.—Formation of the procession for the march to Sanders Theater.

10:30 a. m.—Commencement exercises in Sanders Theater.

12 m.—Alumni association lunch in 12 m.—Alumni association lunch in University Hall.

2:30 p. m.—Exercises in Memorial Hall.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president of the alumni association, presiding.

Today's exercises in both the big universities end the college year, except that for the undergraduate as well as for myriads of former graduates the Harvard-Yale boat race at New London on July 1 proved an irresistible attraction; and for the day even the crew training quarters, which for some weeks have been centers of college loyalty, were deserted.

Commencement both at New Haven and at Cambridge proved a great exhibition of college loyalty. Each occasion was marked by the gathering of men eminent in the affairs of the business, professional, literary and political worlds. Each gathering had some feature of distinctive interest to characterize it.

At New Haven the meeting of the alumni had for its particular purpose the consideration of a project to erect a suitable memorial for Yale's heroes of the civil war. Yale men bore prominent parts on both sides of that great struggle.

Today Yale is especially interested in President Taft's activities. One of his purposes is the complete rapprochement of North and South, in all things. To the success of this policy the proposed Yale civil war memorial will be a fitting monument. As President Taft was among the distinguished alumni present today, the occasion was one of more than usual interest.

At Harvard this was the first commencement presided over by the new president, A. Lawrence Lowell. At the same time Harvard men were given an opportunity once again to see their former president, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, who has been made president emeritus, and who, as president of the alumni association, occupied the chair at the Memorial Hall gathering after the actual commencement ceremonies in Sanders Theater.

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Yale University

10 a. m.—Procession of the officers, graduates, candidates for degrees and invited guests, formed on the campus, on arrival of which at Woolsey Hall the graduation exercises began.

12:45 p. m.—Assembly of alumni on university campus.

1 p. m.—Dinner of alumni in University Hall.

4 p. m.—Meeting of alumni in Woolsey Hall, to consider erecting a memorial to the Yale men of the civil war.

5 p. m.—President's reception, for graduates, their families and invited guests in Memorial Hall.

"FLAGSTONE" CASE READY FOR JURY

Arguments in, and Judge's Charge This Afternoon Will Be Followed by Retirement of the Panel.

Arguments were commenced this forenoon in the so-called flagstone cases in which Michael J. Mitchell, formerly at the head of the supply department of the city of Boston under the administration of ex-Mayor John T. Fitzgerald, and Thomas F. Maher of the contracting firm of Maher Brothers were accused of a conspiracy to raise the price of cross-walk flagstones which were sold to the city under contract.

Judge George A. Sanderson presiding began his charge to the jury at the afternoon session following the argument of the district attorney and the case will go to the jury before adjournment this afternoon.

Attorney Frank J. Carney, representing the defendant, Thomas F. Maher, was given the first opportunity to address the jury.

Following Mr. Carney, Atty. Daniel Caskley, representing the other defendant, Michael J. Mitchell, began his argument.

District Attorney Arthur D. Hill made several objections to the line of argument, but none of these was sustained by Judge Sanderson.

DR. ELIOT DENIES REPORTS OF FUND

Charles W. Eliot, former president of Harvard University, through his private secretary today denied officially the story printed this morning that the alumni of the university had given him a fund of \$500,000 for his private use during life.

The secretary said that part of a fund was given to Dr. Eliot weeks ago, but that the amount has been exaggerated. He said that Dr. Eliot will make no statement as to the extent of the fund.

SIBERIAN PRISONERS ESCAPE.

SEATTLE, Wash.—A cable despatch from Nome, Alaska, describes an outbreak of Russian political prisoners in the Yakutsk district, Siberia, and the flight of the mutineers across the wilderness in an effort to reach Alaska, 2000 miles away.

Yale Honorary Degrees

Master of Arts.

DR. JOSEPH A. BLAKE, professor of surgery at Columbia University, New York, a distinguished specialist and a member of many medical societies.

HON. JOHN MARSHALL HOLCOMBE, president of the Phoenix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

DR. JOHN P. C. FOSTER, New Haven, Yale '98. Dr. Foster is one of the leading physicians in the state and a member of the state tuberculosis commission.

PROF. HENRY E. KREIBEL, musical critic, New York Tribune, New York.

Doctor of Science.

HON. EDWARD W. MORLEY, West Hartford, Conn., professor of chemistry at Western Reserve since 1896 and now emeritus.

DR. WILLIAM THOMPSON SEDGWICK, graduate of Sheffield Scientific School, class of 1877 and professor of biology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

The HON. ELIAKIM H. MOORE, head of the department of mathematics at the University of Chicago. He is a graduate of the class of 1883, Yale.

Doctor of Divinity.

THE REV. EDWARD CALDWELL MOORE, professor of Theology at Harvard.

BISHOP WILLIAM LAWRENCE, bishop of Massachusetts and chairman of the House of Bishops in America. Graduate of Harvard.

Doctor of Laws.

ADMIRAL CHARLES S. SPERRY, U. S. N., graduate of Annapolis, Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY OF WAR JACOB M. DICKINSON, Yale graduate, Chicago, Ill.

PROF. WILLIAM G. SUMNER, professor of political and social science at Yale.

PORT OF BOSTON LOSES TWO SHIPS

Owing to the dulness in ocean freights announced today that the sailings from the local office of the White Star line this port of the steamers Romanic and Canopic for the remainder of the summer season would be canceled. The Romanic will make its final sailing on the summer schedule from this port on Saturday.

The White Star management expects a heavy increase in ocean freights toward the end of the summer and will enter the Cretic into the Boston-Mediterranean service.

The Cretic will leave Naples, Italy, for this port on July 20 and will sail from this port on Aug. 4.

EXPLOSION ON TORPEDO BOAT.

VALLEJO, Cal.—There has been an explosion of boiler tubes on the torpedo boat Hull at the Ware Island navy yard. There were five casualties.

ANALYSIS OF TARIFF SHOWS HOW FAMILY PAYS BIG INCREASES

Advanced Duty on Many Necessities of Life Means a Corresponding Raising of Retail Prices.

AFFECTS THE TABLE

Cotton Goods, Silk Products, Shoes and Many Foodstuffs Come Under New Swollen Rates.

WASHINGTON—Here is how the tariff schedules, as adopted by the Senate, hit the average American family:

A careful analysis of the bill in its present stage of development shows that the increases made in the duties on some of the necessities of life as well as on minor luxuries, mean a corresponding raise in retail prices.

The tariff on bologna sausage has been raised beyond expression in figures of percentage. In the Dingley law and the Payne bill the article was on the free list. The Senate made the rate 25 per cent ad valorem.

The Payne bill raised the Dingley rate on pineapples; the Senate finance committee raised it again and the Senate shot it up still further, the net result being 128 per cent increase over the Dingley duty.

The Senate raised the price on potatoes from 25 to 45 cents a bushel—an increase of 80 per cent.

The tariff on buckwheat was raised over Dingley and Payne rates 25 per cent.

The duty on ostrich feathers, and on artificial fruits, leaves and other exhibits from the farm, field and forest that adorn my lady's hat, has been increased 20 per cent.

In the matter of cotton cloth the House adopted the Dingley rates, but the Senate raised the bill on common unbleached cotton 125 per cent; on the bleached 400, and on the colored or printed, 30 per cent. Some of the finest grades show increases of 10 to 50 per cent.

Knit goods remain about the same, the average rate exceeding 100 per cent. The Payne bill raised the Dingley duty on women's cotton stockings from 20 to 30 cents a dozen, but the Aldrich bill restores the Dingley rate.

The duty on ladies' and children's gloves, on which Payne raised the Dingley rates from 100 to 300 per cent, have been returned to the old rates in the Aldrich bill.

The Senate placed a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on shoes as compared with 15 per cent in the Payne bill, and 25 per cent in the Dingley law.

On silk plush outfits, the Aldrich bill raised the Dingley rate of 75 per cent to 105 per cent. There is also an increase of 15 per cent on silk velvet and ribbons. Many other varieties of silk fabrics have been increased from 10 to 133 per cent.

The Aldrich bill raised the tariff on laces and embroideries from the present rate of 60 per cent, the highest that had ever been imposed, to a rate varying from 100 to 150 per cent.

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BOSTON DISTRICT NOW IN SIXTY-TWO POSTAL STATIONS

Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield today announced several important changes in the Boston postal district, due to go into effect tomorrow, the beginning of the new fiscal year. Six new postal station locations will be occupied in various sections of the Boston postal district, and a number of changes will take place among the postal employees.

Whenever a lease of a building expires in which is located a station or branch office, it has been the policy of the postmaster to seek larger quarters if there is the least sign of congestion.

Of these six postal stations three are in buildings erected specially for postal purposes, one being in South Boston, another at East Cambridge and a third at Arlington Heights. The new quarters of the Grove Hall, Newton and Newtonville stations are in buildings that have been renovated, but the conditions now are far ahead of those in the old quarters.

The Grove Hall branch at 483 Blue Hill avenue is the only one of the six mentioned that is an actual addition to the service. Tomorrow, instead of 61 stations and branches of the Boston district, there will be a total of 62.

This branch district comprises a slice from the Dorchester, Dorchester Center and Roxbury branches, and will be in charge of Frank A. Folsom as superintendent. Mr. Folsom has been chief clerk at the Roxbury postal branch for

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News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

DEFINITE POLICY OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT EXPECTED SOON

Sirdar of Egypt Completes Mission to Somaliland, and Is Returning to Cairo—Chief Problem Facing Administration Is Controlling Interior and Keeping Order.

BERBERA, British Somaliland.—With the return of the Sirdar of Egypt, Lieut. Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate, who has been in this country on a mission, to his post at Cairo, an announcement of a definite policy of the British government toward this protectorate may be expected at some not distant date. The best evidence of a purpose on the part of Great Britain to maintain a more strict regime is the detaching of so important an officer as Sir Reginald Wingate from his post and sending him on such a journey as that which he has just completed.

The chief problem facing the government will be so to control the interior as to keep the various tribes in order, since it is out of the question by colonization; and it was to study the conditions and mature a plan for effective mobilization of whatever police forces may be found necessary that Sir Reginald Wingate was despatched on his errand, rather than to attempt to arrive at an understanding with an irresponsible Mullah.

That personage, who is connected with the Ogaden, the great western tribe, is one of the leading chieftains of the powerful Mijertaan family, and has long been a cause of unrest to the less powerful tribes and to the protecting power. The tactical solution of the difficulty, however, is far from being compassed within his personality, since, were he disposed of, another mullah of similar tendencies doubtless could acquire as much prestige in a short time.

WILL CONNECT RAILWAY LINES

ST. PETERSBURG.—The proposal to connect the Finnish railway system with the Russian railway system has been discussed for a long time, and the Russian ministry of ways and communications has at last drawn up a plan. The point where the two systems will be connected is at the station of Lanskaya, in Finland, and from there the line will run in an easterly direction, while a branch will be laid down toward the west for the through transit of trains. The cost of the undertaking will be about \$1,063,000, and it is to be finished by 1912.

MELODRAMA IN REGENT'S PARK

LONDON.—At the Botanic Gardens in Regent's park there is to be held what promises to be one of the most entertaining events of the season, and most stars of any magnitude have promised to lend their services. Cyril Maude, the manager of the Playhouse, is arranging a mock melodrama in which he will play the part of a captain of the heavy dragoons. Among the many distinguished actors and actresses who have promised to assist are Miss Irene Vanburgh, Miss Constance Collier, and Charles Hawtrey who will direct Mrs. Jarley's Living Waxworks.

THE THEATERS.

BOSTON.
CASTLE SQUARE—"Florodora."
KEITH'S—Vanderbilt.
ORFÈUS—"The Ragged Dicks."
PARK—"The Traveling Salesman."
TREMONT—"A Broken Idol."

NEW YORK.
ALHAMBRA—Vanderbilt.
AMERICAN—Vanderbilt.
ASTOR—Vanderbilt.
BROADWAY—"The Midnight Sons."
CASINO—"The Ragged Dicks."
DAILY—"The Ragged Dicks."
HAMBURG—"The Ragged Dicks."
HARDY—"The Ragged Dicks."
KEITH & PROCTOR—"The Ragged Dicks."
LYRIC—"The Ragged Dicks."

CHICAGO.
AMERICAN—Vanderbilt.
COLONIAL—"The Ragged Dicks."
GARRICK—"The Ragged Dicks."
GRAND OPERA—"The Ragged Dicks."
ILLINOIS—"The Ragged Dicks."
MAJESTIC—"The Ragged Dicks."
PRINCE—"The Ragged Dicks."
STUDEBAKER—"The Ragged Dicks."

In a country with such characteristics it is not surprising that the Somalis, relying on their herds of milch camels and on their familiarity with the more distant water stations, are able to elude the columns that attempt to police the country, and which are equipped with ordinary means of transportation. It is not supposed that an active campaign against the Mullah would be advisable, or permanently effective.

A blockade of the Somaliland coast would not be popular, as the trade of the country, which amounts to about \$2,500,000 annually, is one of the traffic assets of Aden, and furthermore, such a blockade would be non-effective without the right of search from the French and Italian governments, who dominate contiguous portions of Somaliland. There is urgent necessity of maintaining the vigor of the protectorate, since seeming abandonment of the tribal proteges by the Raj of the greatest Mohammedan empire, in the world would cause irreparable loss of prestige. A plan is favored for maintaining for police duty one or two columns of troops of great mobility, to be secured by mounting them on trotting camels. With these as adjuncts of a modified form of blockade, it is believed that a defacto government of the Somali hinterland can be effected.

GERMAN-SWEDISH GOVERNMENTS TO RUN TRAIN FERRIES

LONDON.—Four modern British-built train ferries will on July 6 be inaugurated between Sassnitz (Germany) and Trelleborg (Sweden), separating which places is a stretch of 65 miles of open sea.

The first of the four has just been completed, and is 370 feet long by 51 feet beam, with a draft of 16 feet 4 inches, and engines of sufficient power to enable the journey between the two ports being accomplished within four hours. The train will enter the after end of the ship from a specially constructed quay and landing stage made to suit exactly the form of the vessel, so as to insure perfectly smooth running and safety in embarking and disembarking.

A complete train of eight or ten coaches will be carried on board on two parallel lines, and during shipment entire steadiness will be obtained by a system of trimming tanks. Ring plates and screws secure the cars to the deck, and spring buffers will prevent any tendency to moving endways.

To add safety in entering or leaving harbors the Drottning Victoria has a rudder in the bow as well as the usual one in the stern, both rudders being steam controlled from the captain's bridge, where also there are electrical indicators to show the angle at which the rudder is inclined.

In addition to being a train ferry, the Drottning Victoria will accommodate a considerable number of passengers, and fresh air will be constantly pumped into every part of the ship.

The new service will be inaugurated in the presence of the German Emperor and the King of Sweden.

INDICATIONS FOR BETTER BUSINESS

Figures of London Board of Trade Show Increase in Imports—Re-Exports Have Favorable Tendency.

LONDON.—The figures of the board of trade returns for May show some indications of a better tendency of business in the country. Whitsuntide falling this year in May, the figures may have suffered to some extent from the circumstance. In spite of this the imports for the month, which amounted to \$224,255,000, show an increase of \$2,000,000 or 1.3 per cent, while the exports, at \$147,625,000, exhibit a reduction of \$7,705,000 or 4.9 per cent, which is much below the average of the four preceding months. The re-exports also show a favorable tendency, having amounted to \$36,225,000 or a rise of \$4,000,000 or 12.7 per cent.

Taking the figures to date, it will be found that for the five months ended May 31 the imports amounted to \$1,240,845,000 or a decrease of \$1,085,000, equal to less than 1 per cent, while exports came to \$736,080,000, being a decrease of \$60,115,000 or 4.3 per cent. The re-exports in the five months amounted to \$192,915,000, being an increase of \$26,580,000 or some 16 per cent.

RAISE THEATER PRICES.
PARIS.—A 10 per cent rise in the price of theater seats comes into operation in September, to cover the tax which is levied on the takings of the theaters in Paris by the assistance public.

Inventor of Bell Telephone After Aeroplane Record



PETAWAWA RIVER, NEAR ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE OTTAWA. Grounds shown on left where the airship trials are to be made. Besides direct rail communication, there is a steamboat wharf a short distance below the bridge at which boats call daily.

Obtains Permission of Canadian Government to Use the Military Camping Grounds for Experimental Purposes.

TWO NEW MACHINES

OTTAWA, Canada.—Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, already celebrated as being the inventor of the telephone, and as having had good success with his aeroplane the "Silver Dart," is preparing for a series of experiments with two new machines, and has made arrangements

with the Canadian government for the use of the military camp ground at Petawawa, a fine place for the purpose 115 miles up the Ottawa river from the Canadian capital.

The camp being government property the experiments can be carried on without being interfered with by an over-inquisitive general public, and the locality is well suited for these trial trips.

Dr. Bell will be accompanied by Percy Baldwin, a Toronto University graduate who has been working with him in Nova Scotia, where they have been making successful flights together with the "Silver Dart."

Dr. Bell credits the late Professor Langley of Washington with the con-

struction of the first model aeroplane which made any considerable flight by means of propellers worked by its own engines. More than 10 years ago Dr. Bell witnessed many of his successful experiments and since then has continued his own work with increasing success, and is convinced that the heavier-than-air machines will be found more generally adaptable and practical than those of the lighter-than-air type.

He says: "The nation that conquers the air will be the foremost nation of the world." Although now a citizen of the United States, Dr. Bell's most important experiments in aerial navigation have been made in Canada, where he spent the earlier years of his life and worked out his telephone system.

LIGHTHOUSE ON TRIANGLE ISLAND

Dominion Government Constructing New Aid to Navigation Which Will Be Best on That Part of Coast.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Dominion government is constructing a new lighthouse on Triangle island which will be visible for a greater distance than any now on that part of the coast. The lighthouse will be on a knoll 680 feet above sea level, and is expected to prove a most valuable aid to navigation. A wireless telegraph station is also to be constructed at this point from which communication will be secured with incoming vessels several days before they reach port. It is expected that arrangements will also be made at this station by which passengers may transmit messages to points on shore.

A complete train of eight or ten coaches will be carried on board on two parallel lines, and during shipment entire steadiness will be obtained by a system of trimming tanks. Ring plates and screws secure the cars to the deck, and spring buffers will prevent any tendency to moving endways.

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The new service will be inaugurated in the presence of the German Emperor and the King of Sweden.

DISCOVER NEW FISHING GROUNDS

LONDON.—New fishing grounds extending for thousands of miles in area, with an enormous abundance of plaice of the finest quality and condition have been discovered off the north coast of Lapland by the Hull steam trawlers. Several trawlers which have recently been fishing there secured over 100 tons of plaice each in a few hours. It is estimated that between now and September 50,000 tons of plaice will be landed in London, Grimsby and Hull. It means an enormous boon to the United Kingdom, as it will be sold at a low price.

SOUTH AFRICAN EXHIBITION

CAPETOWN, So. Africa.—The South African National Union has decided to postpone the international exhibition which it was recently resolved should be opened in South Africa on the occasion of the meeting of the first United Parliament, and to hold instead a South African exhibition to include international exhibits, agricultural implements, electrical appliances, motor cars and other machinery.

WILL CONSTRUCT LARGE CANAL

CALGARY, Alberta.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is putting in an irrigation canal along the Bow river and to get the plant and supplies on the ground the contractor is building 40 miles of temporary railroad. Over 2,000,000 cubic yards of earth will be removed for the ditches.

GERMANY DOES NOT DESIRE A TURKISH ISLAND AS STATION

BERLIN, Germany.—The attitude of Germany in the Cretan matter is the cause of so much speculation in Europe that it has been made the subject of a spirited declaration by the Sueddeutsche Reichskorrespondenz, which is generally regarded as reflecting the imperial chancellor's views on German foreign policy. This declaration appears as an answer to a Constantinople despatch which appeared in a Paris newspaper, stating that Germany desired to have a naval station on one of the Turkish islands in the Greek archipelago and that Turkey had vainly endeavored to avoid the direct issue by seeking to divert German attention to Tripoli. The outcome of the affair, it was added, would depend on Germany giving effective support to the Turkish cabinet in the Cretan question. The semi-official organ remarks:

There is not a word of truth in all this revelation. Neither in Tripoli, nor in the archipelago, nor elsewhere, is any portion of the Ottoman empire endangered by German cupidity. In the Cretan question the Porte requires no support in the form of special activity on the part of our diplomacy. The very fact that we remain inactive, and that Germany does not participate with Austria-Hungary in the attempts to bring about a solution of the Cretan difficulties, constitutes a relief for Turkey. It protects her against European pressure and insures her considerable treatment.

The Sueddeutsche Reichskorrespondenz then refers to the apprehensions expressed by another Paris newspaper regarding the services which Germany may render to Russia's policy in Persia in order to sever Russia from Great Britain, and observes:

The journalists of the triple entente should really display more confidence in the stability of this fabric. We shall not lead Russia astray, either in Persia or elsewhere. We are satisfied that Russia has not allowed herself to be caught in any movement against Germany.

The recent interpellation on the Cretan question in the Turkish Chamber of Deputies showed a disposition on the part of the Turks never to permit the separation of the island from the empire, and to resist any such attempt with vigor. The speakers maintained that Turkey would never yield to a fait accompli, and that it was the duty of the Ottoman Parliament to make a thorough examination of the affair.

Meanwhile the date for the evacuation of the island is approaching, and while it seems quite certain that the status quo will be maintained, there is no certainty as to how it will be affected. It is likely that the powers will agree to station in turn a warship in Cretan waters. Even if the powers replace their troops with warships, the Turks declare that such a measure will be insufficient, adding that they also are able to send warships to Suda bay to protect the Ottoman flag. The cruise of the Turkish squadron was reported at first to have no connection with the Cretan question. Later Vienna despatches say that the Porte, in a note to the powers, openly acknowledged that the cruise was intended to serve as a protest against the incorporation of Crete with Greece, and that Turkish military measures on land would follow.

RESIGNED FROM CABINET.
LONDON.—Lord Fitzmaurice, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and Thomas R. Buchanan, parliamentary secretary to the Indian office, have resigned from the cabinet because, it is believed, of the Lloyd-George budget.

TO HAVE MODEL POULTRY FARM

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Several English capitalists are now engaged in establishing a model poultry farm near Kamloops which is said to be the largest and most complete of its kind to be found. Nine miles of fine wire fencing, with the necessary buildings, and a boiler house to supply the heat for the incubators, are in course of construction.

MOROCCAN GARRISON REINFORCED.
MADRID.—The Gazette has announced that a credit of \$600,000 has been opened for reinforcing the garrison at Melilla, Morocco and for the immediate acquisition of the provisions and material and equipment necessary for that place, and for holding in readiness three mixed brigades.

WILL INTRODUCE MEASURE TO ESTABLISH COMMISSIONER

Prime Minister Said to Be Preparing Bill in Which Will Be Provision for Australian Council in London—To Hold Conference on Finance.

MELBOURNE, Australia.—It is intimated here that the prime minister, Mr. Deakin, will take the earliest opportunity to introduce a bill to establish the office of high commissioner of the commonwealth in London, in which provision will be made for an Australian council in London with Lord Northcote, the late governor general, as chairman.

Colonel Foxton who has sailed for England to take part in the defense conference, represents Brisbane in the House of Representatives, is a lawyer of eminence and has had besides a wide military experience. He will lay before the Imperial Defense Conference the proposals which have been drawn out by the cabinet, together with the draft of the defense bill, which will form the leading measure of the current session of the Federal Parliament. In working out the proposals above referred to, it is understood, care was taken to meet the necessities outlined by the British admiralty.

It has been decided by the commonwealth government to summon as soon as possible a further conference of the state premiers, to discuss and, if possible, settle various financial legislative questions so as to prevent the clashing and overlapping of federal and state interests.

With reference to the all absorbing

question of emigration and the necessity of a large increase of population as a factor not only in adding to the material prosperity and development of the colonies, but as tending to promote the safety of the sparsely populated district, Mr. Deakin recently declared, "that the question of emigration was of the greatest importance both to the commonwealth and to the state. As regards the proposals for defense, unless these were backed up vigorously by an extensive system of emigration they fell short of the needs of the commonwealth. It was well to look forward to a settlement of the northern territory, but at least the coasts of Australia must be settled by white men before they could consider themselves safe."

In the uncertainty prevailing as to the program of the government now in power the following manifesto issued by the new premier, M. Alfred Deakin, immediately prior to the change of government is of especial significance.

Objective.—The union of all Liberals, men and women, throughout the commonwealth, in one party, to secure in the federal Parliament liberal legislation for the development of Australia on a democratic basis.

Platform.—1. To uphold the federal union and to develop its national character, fostering preferential trade and a recognition of our imperial responsibilities.

2. To maintain the policy of effective protection, and to secure its benefits alike to producers, workers and consumers.

3. To amend the electoral laws, so as to secure actual representation of majorities and to enroll men and women voters for the commonwealth.

4. To establish a white Australia by strenuously encouraging the immigration of suitable settlers.

5. To develop the Australian naval and military forces by means of universal training commenced in the schools, and a commonwealth coastal defense.

6. The assumption by the commonwealth of the public debts of the states, accompanied by an equitable scheme for providing us interest and sinking funds.

7. To promote economy in the public expenditure and efficiency in the public service of the commonwealth.

8. To assert the principle that all representatives of the people should be directly and solely responsible to the people for their votes and actions.

Foreign Briefs

HAVANA.—The Cuban Senate has passed the national lottery bill and the measure now goes to the conference committee, which probably will promptly pass it.

LONDON.—Rafael Reyes, the President of Colombia, is going to Paris to visit relatives, and will return to Colombia and resume the presidency.

GENOA.—John G. A. Leishman, the new American ambassador to Italy, has arrived at Genoa from Constantinople.

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The best Summer Peninsula of America, only a night's sail from Boston.

THE OCEAN SHORE
is wonderfully picturesque and offers the greatest variety of scenic splendors.

SHELBURNE LIVERPOOL LOCKPORT HALIFAX, Etc.
The railway which skirts the ocean shore to the Halifax & Southwestern Railway and it has the best train with buffet parlor car service in Eastern Canada.

Write for descriptive booklet, "SUMMER RESORTS ALONG THE ROAD BY THE SEA," and LITTLE JOHNSON, O. E. BREKMAN, New England Passenger Agent, Washington St., Boston, Mass.

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OFFICIAL DENIES CASTRO IS MISSING

LONDON.—The Venezuelan consul-general at London authorizes an official denial of the report that former President Castro of the South American republic has disappeared. According to the statement just issued Castro is still at Santander, Spain, where he has resided for two months and the consul-general adds that the Venezuelan government will not place any obstacle in the way of Castro's return to Venezuela.

Leading Events in Athletic World

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK DIVIDE DOUBLE-HEADER

Philadelphia Easily Shuts Out Boston and Regains Second Place in American League.

MULLIN WINS AGAIN

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.			
	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	43	20	.683
Philadelphia	34	23	.596
Boston	33	24	.574
Cleveland	31	29	.517
New York	28	31	.475
Chicago	26	32	.448
St. Louis	22	39	.361
Washington	21	38	.356

GAMES TODAY.
Philadelphia at Boston, two games.
Washington at New York.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Cleveland at Detroit.

Washington and New York divided a double-header Tuesday. Washington won the first game, 3 to 1, and New York the second, 11 to 3. Philadelphia shut out Boston, 9 to 0, regaining second place in the league. Detroit defeated Cleveland by a score of 3 to 2, and St. Louis won from Chicago, 2 to 1.

DOUBLE-HEADER DIVIDED.

NEW YORK.—Costly errors by Austin and Elberfeld gave Washington the first game of Tuesday's double-header with New York by a score of 3 to 1. In the second contest the locals played brilliant ball and easily won, 11 to 3. Engle's batting was the feature of the second game. The first score:

Innings. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Washington.....4 3 0 0 0 0 0 2—3 5 1
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3 1 0

Batteries. Johnson and Street; Warhop and Sweeney.
The second score:
Innings. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York.....4 3 0 0 0 0 4—11 10 2
Washington.....1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—3 10 1

BOSTON OUT OF SECOND PLACE.

Boston has dropped back to third place because of the victory of Philadelphia Tuesday and because Ryan was hit so plentifully. Burchell was sent in to finish the game after the visitors had got eight runs and he held them to one run for the rest of the game. Boston only got five singles off Krause. The score:

Innings. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Philadelphia.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2—3 5 1
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5 2 2

MULLIN WINS OWN GAME.

DETROIT, Mich.—Mullin won his own game against Cleveland Tuesday, hitting in the winning run in the fourth inning, besides working himself out of a bad place in two innings, when Cleveland had men at second with none out, no runs being scored in either instance. Rossman's hitting, which included the safety that scored the first two tallies for Detroit, was the feature. Both teams fielded finely. The score:

Innings. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Detroit.....2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3 8 1
Cleveland.....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 8 0

METEOR TAKES THE THIRD RACE.

KIEL, Germany.—At last the German Emperor's new yacht Meteor has made good. In Tuesday's 51-mile race over a course between Kiel harbor and Eckernförde the Meteor covered the distance in 5 hours and 10 minutes, defeating the Germania, which was second by 20 minutes. The Iduna, owned by the Emperor, was the third to finish. During part of the race Emperor William was himself at the helm. His majesty is reported as vastly pleased by this credible performance of the boat on which he had placed so much hope.

A large fleet of onlookers followed the racers over the course. Prominent among these was Alison Armour's yacht Uta, the only boat flying American colors now present at Kiel. On board were a number of guests, including Ambassador Hill.

It is reported from Berlin, on authoritative ground, that the Kaiser has definitely given up his customary summer yachting trip to the North Sea because of the grave political crisis in Germany.

INSPECT LOWELL COURSE.

The Lowell automobile race-course, which will be used for the great road race during Labor day week, was officially inspected Wednesday by President Lewis R. Speare of the American Automobile Association, Chairman Hower of the contest committee and Fred J. Wagner, the official starter for the races. The course was found to be fully up to the requirements for the race.

WILL JOIN NEW YORK.

WALTHAM.—Thomas Stankard of Waltham has been signed by the New York Americans and will report for duty at the end of the season. Stankard is playing with Denver in the Western league and has been leading the league at the bat.

MANY DEFAULTS IN TENNIS GAMES

Raymond D. Little and Richard H. Palmer Get Into Third Round of Middle States Tourney.

ORANGE, N. J.—Drawings for the middle states doubles lawn tennis championship tournament will be made today. The women's single championship events are to be started tomorrow. George O. Wagner of Buffalo and Richard H. Palmer supplied the star match Tuesday. Palmer was no less than 18 times within a stroke of winning. He finally did get the ace and the set, which gave him the bracket.

Raymond D. Little reached the third round, his opponent in the second being M. C. Stevens. The first set went to Little with a score of 6-2, but in the second set he gave a nice exhibition of driving and lobbying and won out by 6 love.

Karl Behr will not take part in the tournament, as he defaulted to George O. Wagner. Another default went to Hugh Tallant from Robert Le Roy, and B. M. Phillips won two straight sets from Dr. P. A. Cole. Otto Henck won from R. P. Bennett and the Crescent A. C. players C. M. Bull and H. C. Martin won their matches. Martin's opponent in this round was Dr. Ewing Taylor but the half moon crack accounted for the two sets rather easily.

BIG TOURNEY STARTS MONDAY.

NEW YORK.—The Westchester country club's special tennis tournament in doubles will begin next Monday and continue during the week until the schedule is concluded. This has always been regarded as a tryout for the state championships. Such star combinations as the Wrenns, Larneds, Hackett and Little, Watson and R. Finck, Clothier and Johnson will take part.

RELEASE FOR RITCHIE.

Claude Ritchey, who has been playing second base for the Boston Nationals for the past few years, has been handed his 10 days' notice of release. Ritchey was secured from Pittsburgh.

RATIONAL GOLF

By Jason Rogers.

The art of putting accurately and consistently is one of the most difficult parts of the game to acquire. All of one's faculties are involved in the effort to control the force imparted to the ball to get it snugly nestled at the bottom of the cup.

In their desire to play safe and avoid running far over the cup, not one golfer in ten gets his ball up to the hole on his putts of over four feet.

"This fault of never being up marks the widest difference between the play of a professional and an average player at this stage of the game."

The professional always plays his long putts so as to go past the hole a few inches, while the amateur never hits it hard enough to get up to the cup. "Never up, never in," is an old expression that should be borne in mind by the player desirous of improving his game. Unless the ball gets up to the hole it never can have a chance to go down.

The golf hole is 4 1/2 inches and the ball about 1 1/4 inches in diameter. There is plenty of room to go down in the cup if the ball finds its edge.

Certain golfers at different times have advocated a plan for enlarging the size of the hole to an even five inches for the purpose of simplifying this stage of the game.

If they succeeded in their effort the next thing we knew some one might come along and propose that half barrels be used for cups in order that no reasonably short ones could be missed.

A practise green with cups 3 1/2 or 4 inches in diameter has been utilized to great advantage by some players. After play under such conditions the regulation cup seems as large as a bushel basket.

For putting on the usual level green there are only two main factors to consider—distance and direction.

The texture of the green has to be judged in order to know how hard to hit the ball. Some players have reduced putting to a mechanical process by always walking up to the hole nominally to examine the line of the putt, but practically for the purpose of pacing off the distance.

Good putters, as previously stated, always seek to hit the ball hard enough to run about six inches over the cup.

For the average man the ball should be played from about six inches in front of the right foot.

In this position it is possible to get the eye directly on the line of the putt. Try to get a straight line from the center of the cup to the back center of the ball and then hit that spot on the ball.

Try to follow through along the line of the putt as accurately as you can. The slightest side motion or wavering during the stroke will throw the ball off the line.

Hit the ball clearly and strong enough to get it up to the hole.

If there is any irregularity of surface to be overcome, it is necessary to make allowances for it by playing on the high side so that the ball will roll back to the proper line.

In this diagram the green is supposed to slope from the top and the putt is along the slanting surface. In order to

The Harvard University Crew Squad of 1909



Denny, Mgr. Whitney. Hart, rigger. Richardson. Hooper. Wray, coach. Waite. Waid. R. Cutler. Thayer, Asst. Mgr. P. Withington. Bacon. E. Cutler. Forster. Lunt. King. Sargent. L. Withington. Smith. Faulkner. Blagden.

BRYN MAWR TAKES FAST DEVON GAME

DEVON, Pa.—Swift, dashing polo riding, intermingled with cleverly shot goals and heavy mallet work, gave the first big Devon crowd of the season a glimpse of the best that is in polo, when the invincible Bryn Mawr quartet took Tuesday's game from the Philadelphia Country Club Freebooters, 11 1/2 to 8.

Bryn Mawr—No. 1. A. M. Collins, 1; No. 2. H. E. Strawbridge, 5; No. 3. Charles Wheeler, 5; back, W. H. Stewart, 1. Total—12.
Philadelphia Freebooters—No. 1. C. R. Snowden, 4; No. 2. J. W. Converse, 1; No. 3. F. S. Converse, 3; back, T. L. Harrison, Jr., 2. Total—10.

Bryn Mawr—Goals earned 12. Lost by penalty 12. Net score 11 1/2.
Philadelphia Freebooters—Goals earned 8. Allowed by handicap 2. Net score 8. Referee, Rosegarten.

FIRST REAL RACES OF HARVARD-YALE REGATTA ON TODAY

Freshman Four-Oared Crews and Eights Made up of Graduates Furnish Amusement to Other Oarsmen.

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The advance guard of visitors are pouring into this city today to witness the annual Yale-Harvard regatta, which is to be held tomorrow. Every train brings its full quota, and the harbor is filled with gaily decorated yachts. With the close of the commencement exercises in New Haven this afternoon the alumni and student bodies start by train and automobile for this city, and by nightfall every available sleeping room will be occupied.

Both the Yale and Harvard crews are in excellent condition. Monday night saw the finish of the hard work for both crews, and only racing starts and short sprints will now be indulged in until the race.

Two graduate eights and two freshman fours will meet in two races this afternoon that furnish much amusement for the other oarsmen and visitors at the two quarters. No one but those in the two boats takes these races seriously. The freshman fours will be made up as follows:

HARVARD. Stroke.....Yale.
Hoar.....No. 3.....Howe.
Howell.....No. 2.....York.
Anderson.....Row.....Hurlbut.
Voorhees.....Coxswain.....Bayne.

Harvard is generally picked to win this race. At the Harvard quarters a graduate eight is being made up. Captain Filley, who is in charge of the selection of the crew, is trying to get together the eight he took to England. If he succeeds Harvard will probably get another victory. The Yale crew was announced in The Monitor Tuesday. The race will be over a half mile course.

Bad starts which crept into the regatta last year will be avoided this season if the officers of the crews can prevent them. Conferences to make impossible a recurrence began Tuesday, when Captains Cutler of Harvard, Howe of Yale and Referee Melickham of the three races met and talked over the points which proved drawbacks last year.

Captain Cutler is insisting that Yale have its crew at the starting point promptly on time this season, and he has been assured that Yale will do so. Last year Harvard's oarsmen were kept waiting nearly half an hour for Yale to appear.

A new rule has been adopted relative to the race. Heretofore in case of any thing going wrong during the first ten strokes only the race could be started over.

Both captains have decided to make the distance for halting the crews in case of a mishap a half mile. This will prevent a run-away race from the start.

The judge's boat, the Aquilla, owned by Henry L. Eno of New York, has arrived, and the Rosalie, with Robert Bacon, assistant secretary of state, aboard, is here.

Tuesday's practise for the crews was very easy. All the six crews were on the river in the evening and rowed in every case about four miles, but the work was limited.

The Harvard varsity eight went over a mile course, the freshmen racing them the last half mile. The varsity, starting off alone in the first half, rowed 56, but when they picked up the freshmen, increased it to 38 at first and then dropped it to 36. The 1912 boat started off at 40 and immediately gained on the varsity. They then dropped their stroke to 36 and beat the varsity by half a length.

Three revenue cutters, the Androscoggin, the Aushnet and the Graham, are in the harbor and will act as patrols of the course race day. The Ella celebrated their baseball victory over Harvard Tuesday night with a bonfire and fireworks.

CREWS WILL NOW WORK ON STARTS

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—From now on the five crews that will row in the Intercollegiate regatta on Friday will spend their time in practising racing starts and paddling a couple of miles, at an easy stroke, twice a day. It is very doubtful if the gentlemen's fours, made up of the substitutes, will row this year, as there are only two crews rowing which would be likely to start.

The oarsmen had an easy day Tuesday, although Cornell had what appeared to be a time row in the afternoon, interrupted at the three-mile mark by the ferryboat. The Ithacans were rowing hardly more than 25 strokes to the minute, but the boat was traveling very rapidly. Weed lifted the stroke up several notches when nearing the bridge, but was compelled to stop short when the boat went by.

The Pennsylvania freshman eight and the varsity four had time rows over the two-mile course. The freshmen got off to a poor start, but they rowed well together after the first few strokes. Ward thinks that the youngsters will be factors in the race, and for that reason the trial was watched with interest. The varsity had easy rows both in the morning and the afternoon. Each time they went up stream above Crum-Bow.

Syracuse put in the morning practising racing starts near the houseboat, but in the afternoon Rice took all three crews down over the course. No attempt at time was made and the two eights and the four kept abreast as they swung down the river.

Ten Eyck is much encouraged over the prospects of the Syracuse varsity crew as a result of the last trial. The crew is attracting more attention every day and will probably be a strong second choice to Cornell when the race is started.

BOSTON SOCCER TEAM IS PICKED

Teams representing Boston and vicinity and the Oxford A. F. C. of Rumford Falls, Me., will play a game of soccer football at North Brighton next Monday morning, July 5, at 10 o'clock.

The players chosen to represent Boston and vicinity follow: Ben Lynch, Boston Rovers, goal; Bob Greaves, Boston Rovers, and J. Egan, Everett, fullbacks; A. Guthrie Boston Americans, G. McWay, Boston Rangers, and Hugh Grey, Boston Rovers, halfbacks; A. McWay, Boston Rangers, George Lewis, Boston Rovers, and George Collins, Boston Rovers, forwards.

ENGLISH TEAM CHANGED.

LONDON.—The match between American and British players for the American polo cup has been postponed to July 1, as Queen Alexandra wishes to witness the game. Some changes have been made in the British team for the second game. F. M. Frake and P. W. Nickalls will play as before. Harry Rich will play No. 1 instead of Capt. Herbert Nilson, and Capt. Hardress Lloyd will play back instead of Lord Wodehouse.

BEATON IS WESLEYAN CAPTAIN.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Robert E. Beaton '10, Woburn, Mass., was reelected captain of the Wesleyan baseball team Tuesday afternoon for next season. He has played on the team three years at third base, and this season has had nearly an errorless record and heads the batting list.

BEAUMONT GETS HIS RELEASE.

PHILADELPHIA.—Just before the game between the Boston and the Philadelphia in this city Tuesday, Clarence Beaumont, the center fielder of the Boston team, was handed his 10 days' notice of release. Before joining the Boston Nationals, Beaumont was for years connected with the Pittsburgh team.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Hartford	33	18	.647
Holyoke	28	21	.571
Springfield	25	23	.521
New Britain	22	25	.462
New Haven	20	29	.404
Waterbury	19	29	.396
Northampton	14	31	.308
Bridgeport	10	35	.244

PITTSBURG WINS THE LAST GAME AT EXPOSITION PARK

PHILADELPHIA Wins From the Boston Team by One Run, While Brooklyn Loses to New York.

DEDICATE NEW PARK

Pittsburg won its last game in Exposition park Tuesday by a score of 1 to 1, defeating Chicago. It will dedicate the new Forbes field today. Philadelphia defeated Boston 4 to 3 and New York won from Brooklyn 4 to 2.

PITTSBURG ABANDONS OLD FIELD.

PITTSBURG.—With a large number of people standing with bared heads, and a bugler in center field blowing "taps," the stars and stripes were slowly lowered from the flagstaff at Exposition park Tuesday, and the historic ball park that has been used by the league team representing this city for the past 20 years officially became a thing of the past, so far as league baseball is concerned.

Forbes Field, the million-dollar home of the Pittsburgh team, will be formally dedicated today. The local team celebrated the closing of Exposition park by defeating Chicago in a one-sided game by a score of 8 to 1. Leifield was in splendid form and had the opposing players at his mercy at all times. The score:

Innings. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Pittsburg.....4 0 1 0 0 3 0—8 14 0
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 2 2

Batteries. Leifield and Gibson; Brown, Foster and Archer. Umpires, O'Day and Emslie.

BOSTON LACKS ONE RUN.

PHILADELPHIA.—Boston came within one run of winning the game from Philadelphia Tuesday, the score being 4 to 3. Both Mattern and Sparks pitched a good game, but the Boston pitcher really deserved the victory. Each team made six hits, Boston rallied in the ninth but could get only one run. The score:

Innings. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Philadelphia.....2 0 0 0 1 1 0—4 6 2
Boston.....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—3 6 2

Batteries. Sparks and Dooin; Mattern and Graham. Umpires, Klein and Truby.

NEW YORK WINS CLOSE GAME.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Tuesday's game was a close contest, but New York pulled out the victory by taking advantage of some poor throwing on the part of Brooklyn in the early innings. The home team made its two runs in the second inning on a pair of hits, a pass and an out. Raymond held them safe in the other eight. The fielding, hitting and base running of Doyle were first class. The score:

Innings. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York.....1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1—4 11 1
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—3 7 3

Batteries. Raymond and Schiel; Hunter and Bergen. Umpires, Kane and Higier.

FIRST PRIZE IS GIVEN FORD NO. 2

SEATTLE.—Robert Guggenheim, the referee, disallowed the protest of the drivers of the Shawmut car against the award of first prize in the New York to Seattle automobile race to the Ford car No. 2 Tuesday, as he found that the evidence did not sustain any of the charges that the rules had been violated.

The Guggenheim trophy and \$2000 now go to the Ford car No. 2 and the second prize of \$1000 to the Shawmut car. The Acme reached Seattle at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, having continued in the contest in spite of much delay.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Rochester	35	22	.614
Buffalo	31	26	.547
Newark	29	28	.509
Baltimore	31	30	.508
Providence	27	28	.491
Montreal	27	28	.491
Toronto	27	33	.450
Jersey City	24	32	.429

TUESDAY'S GAMES.

Rochester at Buffalo 1.
Montreal at Toronto 4.
Baltimore at Newark 3.
Newark at Baltimore 2.
Providence at Jersey City 3.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Lynn	33	19	.635
Brookton	31	21	.596
Fall River	31	21	.596
Haverhill	31	24	.564
Worcester	28	25	.526
New Bedford	19	32	.373
Lawrence	19	35	.348
Lowell	18	34	.342

TUESDAY'S GAMES.

Lynn at Brookton 6.
Fall River at Worcester 5.
Haverhill at New Bedford 1.
Lawrence at Lowell 0.

PITTSBURG WINS THE LAST GAME AT EXPOSITION PARK

PHILADELPHIA Wins From the Boston Team by One Run, While Brooklyn Loses to New York.

DEDICATE NEW PARK

Pittsburg won its last game in Exposition park Tuesday by a score of 1 to 1, defeating Chicago. It will dedicate the new Forbes field today. Philadelphia defeated Boston 4 to 3 and New York won from Brooklyn 4 to 2.

PITTSBURG ABANDONS OLD FIELD.

PITTSBURG.—With a large number of people standing with bared heads, and a bugler in center field blowing "taps," the stars and stripes were slowly lowered from the flagstaff at Exposition park Tuesday, and the historic ball park that has been used by the league team representing this city for the past 20 years officially became a thing of the past, so far as league baseball is concerned.

Forbes Field, the million-dollar home of the Pittsburgh team, will be formally dedicated today. The local team celebrated the closing of Exposition park by defeating Chicago in a one-sided game by a score of 8 to 1. Leifield was in splendid form and had the opposing players at his mercy at all times. The score:

Innings. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Pittsburg.....4 0 1 0 0 3 0—8 14 0
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 2 2

Batteries. Leifield and Gibson; Brown, Foster and Archer. Umpires, O'Day and Emslie.

BOSTON LACKS ONE RUN.

PHILADELPHIA.—Boston came within one run of winning the game from Philadelphia Tuesday, the score being 4 to 3. Both Mattern and Sparks pitched a good game, but the Boston pitcher really deserved the victory. Each team made six hits, Boston rallied in the ninth but could get only one run. The score:

Innings. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Philadelphia.....2 0 0 0 1 1 0—4 6 2
Boston.....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—3 6 2

Batteries. Sparks and Dooin; Mattern and Graham. Umpires, Klein and Truby.

NEW YORK WINS CLOSE GAME.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Tuesday's game was a close contest, but New York pulled out the victory by taking advantage of some poor throwing on the part of Brooklyn in the early innings. The home team made its two runs in the second inning on a pair of hits, a pass and an out. Raymond held them safe in the other eight. The fielding, hitting and base running of Doyle were first class. The score:

Innings. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York.....1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1—4 11 1
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—3 7 3

Batteries. Raymond and Schiel; Hunter and Bergen. U

Chase-Chace Family Today Holds Annual Reunion



ACTIVE MEMBERS OF CHASE-CHACE FAMILY ASSOCIATION.

Reading from the back row, left to right: Alfred Bunker, executive committee, Roxbury; Frederick H. Chase, vice-president, Boston; L. E. Bennett, executive committee, Wakefield; H. F. Chase, executive committee, Andover. Sitting: O. P. Chase, secretary-treasurer, Andover; John C. Chase, president, Derry Village, N. H., and J. F. Chase, chairman executive committee, Boston.

FESTIVITIES incident upon the tenth annual reunion of the Chase-Chace family association opened this morning at 11 o'clock at the Hotel Vendome. The members of the association are nearly all descendants of William, Thomas, or Aquila Chase, who came to the shores of Massachusetts with the early immigrants. Thomas and Aquila were brothers, but there is no proof that William was either brother or a relative. The name is sometimes spelled Chace. About 200 were present.

William Chase was the first of the name in the United States. He came with the fleet which brought Governor Winthrop and his colony. On the records of the first church in Roxbury, now called Boston Highlands, is the following in the handwriting of the Rev. John Elliott, commonly called the apostle to the In-

dians, who was the first pastor of that church:

"William Chase. He came with the first company (1630) bringing with him his wife Mary and his eldest son William."

Thomas and Aquila were among the first settlers of Hampton, N. H., in 1639. Thomas continued his residence in Hampton during his life. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Philbrick. Aquila was born in 1618. About the year 1646 he removed to Newbury. He married Ann Wheeler, daughter of John Wheeler.

The meeting was opened by an original hymn, sung to the tune of "Hamburg," the words of which were written by Alfred Bunker of Roxbury, member of the executive committee of the association. This was followed by a prayer by the Rev. J. Frank Chase of Allston.

The first speech was an address of welcome by the Rev. James De Normandie of Boston. John C. Chase of Derry Village, N. H., president of the association, also spoke and William E. Gould of Brookline delivered an address on the early history of Aquila Chase.

A special feature of the occasion was the original poem, "The Pioneer," by Mrs. Clara Ross Dudley of Somerville.

Following the speaking came the report of the officers, election for the ensuing year and the reading of letters. The parting hymn was by Charles C. Lord of Hopkinton, N. H. The music of the program was furnished by Frank C. Chase, violin; Miss Myrtle Chase, piano; Isaac Chase, songs, and Mrs. Daniel E. Chase, accompanist.

The dinner was followed by short addresses by invited guests and members of the Chase-Chace family.

ANALYSIS OF TARIFF SHOWS HOW FAMILY PAYS BIG INCREASES

(Continued from Page One.)

ing from 70 to 150 per cent. This falls particularly upon the very cheapest laces, those that in the European market sell at less than 2 cents for a dozen yards.

There have been increases over the Dingley rates on lemons of 50 per cent, celery 81 per cent and grapes 25 per cent. The same old rates, however, prevail on such imported food supplies as meats, eggs, breadstuffs, dairy products, fish and berries.

There have been also the following increases on farm products:

Corn 33 per cent, oats 33 per cent, wheat 20 per cent and rye 100 per cent.

The head of the family may be interested on top of all this that a duty of 35 per cent has been put upon foreign-made yachts, whereas they used to come in free.

Cummins Today Attacks Taft's Corporation Tax

WASHINGTON—Contending that the proposed tax on corporations violates the fundamental principle of taxation, Senator Cummins of Iowa, today in the Senate, continued his attack on the amendment to the tariff bill proposed by President Taft and reported by the Senate finance committee.

"It is a tax upon incomes," he declared, "and the fact that it brings within its provisions the incomes of corporations only does not and cannot change its character. It does not change the nature of a tax to bestow upon it a different name, he argued; and if a mere name was important or influential, the income tax proposed by the Cummins-Bailey amendment could be called an excise tax just as easily and just as correctly as can that term be applied to the corporation tax."

The debate on the corporation tax was opened Tuesday afternoon and was laid aside in order for the consideration of Senator Tillman's amendment providing for a tax of 10 cents a pound on tea. This was defeated.

LIBRARIANS ASCEND MT. WASHINGTON ON OUTING HELD TODAY

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—Today's general session of the annual conference of the American Library Association at the Mt. Washington Hotel, has been postponed in order to permit the 700 delegates to ascend Mt. Washington.

The paper that former President Charles W. Eliot read at the 1902 session of the association at Magnolia, Mass., and which has been brought up for discussion annually since that time, caused again a very animated discussion during the morning session on Tuesday.

Dr. Eliot, in his original paper, spoke on "Storage Libraries" and advocated that disused books should be kept in storage.

BOSTON DISTRICT NOW IN SIXTY-TWO POSTAL STATIONS

(Continued from Page One.)

several years and connected with the postal service many years. He will have 10 new clerks under him and a number of letter carriers who have been connected with the Dorchester, Dorchester Center and Roxbury branches.

The new location for the Cambridge C branch is at 306 Cambridge street. The old Niagara Veteran Firemen's Association owned a large bronze eagle that was originally on the United States battleship Niagara and has presented it to the government. It stands out conspicuously on the outside of the new postoffice.

One of the handiwork of the new postal stations is that located in the South Boston district, at the corner of West Broadway and P streets.

In Newton better quarters have been provided by the postmaster at 320 Center street.

At Arlington Heights a fine granite building has been erected for the government across from the old station. Joseph P. Breen, for many years chief clerk at this station, begins tomorrow as superintendent.

WRIGHT MACHINE UP FEW SECONDS

WASHINGTON—Orville Wright will make further attempts today to show what he can accomplish with his new airplane. On Tuesday, after making three unsuccessful efforts to get the machine into the air, he succeeded in achieving a flight of 50 seconds, encircling the Ft. Myer aerodrome.

Lack of power, due to a loose spark control, was determined upon by the two Wrights as the cause for the refusal of the machine to fly for more than a few hundred feet beyond the end of the starting rail.

Advertisement of
A Great English Piano House
OF
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Boston Warerooms, 492 Boylston St., Opp. Institute of Technology

Harvard and Yale Commencements Held Today

(Continued from Page One.)

Harvard Confers Degrees on Hundreds of Students

From beneath the academic shade of the noble elms which overhang the college yard in Cambridge another class went out from Harvard University this morning into the world. The better part of three centuries' prestige invests the ceremonies in which various degrees, baccalaureate, masters', doctors' and others were conferred upon more than 850 candidates. While not, perhaps, the most festive of Harvard occasions, commencement is the most noted; it is, in effect, a ceremony of state, the Governor of Massachusetts being, de facto, the head of the corporation and being present officially, attended by his staff and his mounted military escort in full regalia.

The first event of the day was the meeting of the board of overseers in University Hall at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. At 10 o'clock began the formation of the procession to Sanders Theater, where the degrees are conferred. At the same time the polls were opened for the election of seven overseers by the alumni and directors of the Harvard Alumni Association were balloted for at the same hour.

From the early morning the university yard, which was carefully guarded for the occasion, was filled with a gathering of college professors and students. Expectation of the brilliant scene which was to follow hung heavy in the atmosphere as doctors' gowns and hoods of various colors were seen on every hand and men of all ages and walks of life gathered in groups, talking of their college days and the days when it was their turn to receive a degree.

At 9:30 o'clock all wagons were dismissed from the grounds. Not long afterward the guests of honor and other notables began to arrive. Massachusetts Hall, which was the reception rendezvous, presented an active and interesting scene. Inside the hall the ballot for overseers and directors of the alumni was going on. Seven overseers were to be elected of which one or two are for expired terms. The results of the ballot will be announced this afternoon.

Outside the hall where the arrival of Governor Draper was awaited before the official program could be started, congregated an ever-increasing crowd of notable men in public life and distinguished professors.

Mayor Hibbard had already arrived and was mingling with the crowd, one of the prominent figures. A brilliantly clothed figure was Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, the Labrador missionary. He wore a gown of scarlet and orange which was by far the most distinctive of any to be seen on the grounds.

At 10 o'clock the band struck up and the candidates for degrees lined up in front of Holy Trinity Hall. A few minutes later the Governor arrived in a carriage drawn by four horses, and accompanied by his military aids in two other carriages. The only music was a blast from a solitary trumpet. Behind these came the escort of the National Lancers.

The Governor and his aides alighted

in front of Massachusetts Hall. The Lancers crossed the yard and followed the graduates, who, preceded by the band, had left the grounds and advanced in double file to Memorial Hall, where they lined up along the curb to wait for the procession to enter before themselves going into Sanders Theater.

Meanwhile the procession was forming at Massachusetts Hall. Prof. Morris H. Morgan, chief marshal, assisted by several others, was in charge. Professor Coolidge superintended getting the alumni classes in their proper order. Then, headed by the fellows of the corporation and the board of overseers, the long train started on its march after the graduates. Following this vanguard came Governor Draper and his military staff, then the deans of faculties, two by two, after which came the faculty and officers of the college.

Following the time honored custom places were reserved in line for the sheriffs of Suffolk and Middlesex counties, the mayors of Boston and Cambridge, the presidents of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University, Tufts College, Simmons College, the Episcopal Theological School, the secretary of the Massachusetts state board of education, judges of the courts of the commonwealth and of the United States, officers of other colleges and holders of honorary degrees from Harvard University.

The alumni brought up the rear, marching in the order of the seniority of their classes, but none were admitted to the line who were not of 25 years standing.

The procession passed down Broadway to Sanders Theater between throngs of sightseers who lined the railings around the Memorial delta and the line of seniors who stood along the curb. They proceeded into the theater as the band played continuously.

After the last alumnus had entered the seniors who were to receive degrees fell in line and followed, two by two. The doors were closed to permit those inside to arrange themselves, and then were thrown open again, while the inexhaustible throng still pressed forward.

After the graduates there was a pell-mell rush of on-lookers. These the police held in check as well as they might, and for a time it was again necessary to close the doors. In the end, however, all those about the entrance who sought admittance were allowed to enter.

Inside Sanders Theater the audience rose to its feet. In the center of the stage behind the rail sat President A. Lawrence Lowell, presiding officer at commencement for the first time. The rest of the stage was completely filled by members of the faculties, alumni and those upon whom honorary degrees were to be conferred. The graduates filled the auditorium and part of the first gallery.

After an orchestral overture, "The meeting was called to order" by Sheriff Fairbairn of Middlesex county. After prayer the honorary degrees were conferred.

When the honorary degrees of doctor of medicine and doctor of laws were conferred on Charles William Elliot, the entire audience arose and applauded for five minutes.

The degree of bachelor of arts was con-

ferred on 366, of bachelor of science on 64, of master of arts on 114, of master of science on 3, of master of civic architecture on 2, of master in electrical arts on 4, of master in mechanic arts on 5, of master of architecture on 2, of master in forestry on 5, of doctor of philosophy on 38, of bachelor of agriculture on 5, of doctor of dental surgery on 10, of doctor of medicine on 52, of bachelor of law on 105, and of bachelor of sacred theology on 12.

The degree of bachelor of arts summa cum laude was granted for special distinction in the classics to Fletcher N. Robinson; for distinction in the fine arts to Sidney F. Kimball; for distinction in literature, especially Latin and French, to Harold N. Hillebrand.

Preceding the conferring of the degrees on the various parts on the commencement program were delivered by those who were chosen by competition for the occasion.

Following the meeting of the morning there will be many class reunions in the various dormitories in the yard, with the spread presided over by the chief marshal, Walter C. Baylies, in the faculty room of University Hall, as the chief function. A thousand or more invitations have been issued for this function.

This afternoon the principal event will be the meeting of the alumni association in Memorial Hall, with the speeches by the officers and the men who have received honorary degrees. Chief Marshal Baylies, selected according to custom from the class 25 years out of college, will lead the procession from the yard. Dr. Eliot, president of the alumni association, will preside at the meeting.

Attitude of the College Toward Press Discussed

HANS VON KALTENBORN delivered a dissertation on "The College and the Press" in part as follows:

Not long ago, the present ruler of Italy, when he was told about a particularly brilliant piece of newspaper work, cried out: "If I could not be king I would be a journalist!" But I wonder whether such enthusiasm for the journalist's career could be carried away by any young man who spends four years in one of our large eastern colleges? Throughout his college course educated men have impressed upon him the venality and utter worthlessness of the American press, that newspapers are hopelessly inaccurate in their reports, and that their English is beneath contempt.

In college circles journalism is thought of as a possible stepping stone to literature or to political life, a means to an end, and not as a career that presents good opportunities in and for itself. The very fact that reporters and editors often become great statesmen seems to cast some discredit on those who fail to rise. The professors of literature point out that the best fiction of the nineteenth century was written by such newspaper men as Thackeray, Dickens, Harriet and William Lloyd Garrison, calling to undertake literary work.

How different from all this are the stimuli which drive men into other occupations. Technical courses of prepara-

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

Brief News About the State

WAKEFIELD.

The Baptist Young People's Union will hold a trolley ride to Marblehead tomorrow evening.

A "waist and arm" social will be given by the Montrose Chapel Society tomorrow evening at the home of Mrs. Carrie L. Reid.

Several hundred children of the home department, Sunshine Band and Cradle Roll department of the Baptist Church enjoyed a lawn party given on the church grounds this afternoon.

The Universalist Church and Sunday school members are picnicking at Salem Willows today.

Sixty-four pupils of the Franklin School were neither absent nor tardy during the spring term, and 28 had a record of perfect attendance for the entire year. The Prospect School presents two names for the honor roll.

MELROSE.

The Melrose high school alumni elected the following officers: President, Harry Hunt, '85; vice-president, Florence M. Whitman, '76; secretary for four years, Miss Gertrude Gile, '00; treasurer for three years, J. Walter Newhall, '80.

The officers of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Highlands Congregational Church installed Tuesday evening are: President, Ralph Perkins; vice-president, Miss Lavinia Waite; secretary, Miss Nan Noyes; financial secretary, Miss Bertha MacKell; treasurer, William Perkins.

The Klymers, a society of Highlands young women, gave a farewell dinner to three of their members who sail for Europe this week at Young's Hotel, Boston, Tuesday evening. The guests of honor were the Misses Mary and Anna Smith and Jennie Prescott.

MEDFORD.

The Neighborhood Club of West Medford has elected the following officers: President, William A. Carey; vice-presidents, William F. Macey, Mrs. Charles H. Sawyer, Mrs. Everett L. Langell; corresponding secretary, Paul A. Bissell; financial secretary, Henry P. Staggwood; treasurer, Harry B. Leavitt.

The board of aldermen Tuesday evening authorized the city treasurer to borrow \$8000 to pay the assessment made by the metropolitan park commission. A resolution was passed requesting the mayor and city solicitor to appear at the hearing before the board of railroad commissioners and oppose the grant of a location to the Boston, Lowell & Lawrence Electric Railroad Company.

ALLSTON.

Miss Gertrude Rogers of Allston won the women's handicap bogey competition with the low score of 6 up Tuesday afternoon at the Allston Golf Club.

Best ball foursomes and club cup matches will be played at the Allston Golf Club grounds Saturday afternoon.

A band concert by the Municipal Band will be given at Brighton square July 9.

NEWTON.

More than 1000 children left Nonantum square this morning in special cars for Norumbega park to spend the day as the guests of the city. They will return home on special cars at 5 o'clock. The expenses of the outing are paid out of the Read fund.

WINTHROP.

Two extra carriers, John Nolan of Roxbury and C. W. Whittington of East Boston have been added to the regular force of Winthrop.

Cottage Park road is having new 10-inch water mains laid the entire length of the street and the work will be completed Saturday evening. A third hydrant has been placed on the street. Ten men worked Tuesday night connecting the 12-inch water main running from Beachmont with the 10-inch water main in Winthrop, which stops at Short beach.

The third quarterly meeting of the New England conference of the Woman's Home Missionary Society was held in the Hyde Park M. E. Church today. Mrs. Edwin H. Leonard and Mrs. Marion T. Olsen of Winthrop spoke.

TAUNTON.

The county commissioners have awarded the loan of \$40,000 for the Fall River and Somerset bridge to the American Banking Company of Boston.

July 5 the Taunton High School cadets and the Mansfield High School cadets will open camp at Falmouth Heights.

The yearly contract to supply Bristol county with coal for public buildings has been awarded by the county commissioners in two divisions. The Staples Coal Company of this city and Fall River receive half and the People's Coal Company of this city and Fall River the other half.

MALDEN.

Residents of ward 5, Malden, are raising funds for a July 4 celebration, arrangements for which are being made by a committee consisting of Councilman John G. Tilden, W. S. Winston, John B. White, Jr., John Henderson, Henry J. Hudson and Leslie Smith.

Howard Ryder has been selected to manage the high school baseball team for next season.

The Music Lovers officially closed their season with a meeting Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. J. E. Connell on Prospect terrace.

WELLESLEY.

The election of the following subcommittee to take charge of the July 4 program is announced by the general committee: Robert L. Studley, Joshua E. Fabyan, the Rev. William W. Sleeper, Thomas D. Coleman, Erwin H. Walcott and Joseph E. Selfe. It has been decided not to include a bonfire in the celebration.

Under the direction of the park commissioners Denton road is being extended to the town land.

BROOKLINE.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Barbour, formerly of the Brookline Baptist Church, is now pastor of the Portland, Ore., Baptist Church.

Fayette F. Forbes, superintendent of the Brookline Water Works, has returned from Springfield where he inspected the construction of the new reservoir.

School exercises end today for the year, the final examinations taking place this afternoon.

WALTHAM.

A number of the high school graduates today are taking their final entrance examinations at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Quinobegun Tribe of Red Men has postponed the installation of officers until August.

Jonathan Noyes, who graduated from the Waltham High School in 1900, has been awarded a scholarship by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The vacation schools will open their six weeks' session here July 12, meeting daily until the end of the season.

Beginning July 13 and continuing until the first of September practically all the stores in Waltham will be closed on Tuesday afternoons to afford the clerks a half holiday.

EVERETT.

Members of the Y. M. C. A. have raised \$7500 toward the \$12,000 wanted to pay off the debt on the building.

A boys' summer school is to be opened at the Y. M. C. A. rooms July 6. A girls' school will also be opened if a sufficient number of applications is received.

The Manchester Unity Odd Fellows are to hold their annual picnic at New Downer's Landing, Quincy, July 5.

Friday evening Everett lodge, N. E. O. P., will have a moonlight trolley party to Bass Point.

DORCHESTER.

The Men's League of Harvard Church, Dorchester, is raising funds for a vestry building.

The music department has issued the schedule of summer band concerts, and 14 will be given in Dorchester.

The watering trough at Upham's Corner has been removed and will be replaced in Downer square.

Cyrus H. Stowell is to be the chief clerk at the new Grove Hall postoffice station, which opens today.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Cambridge board of aldermen have appropriated \$90,000 for an enlargement of the Webster schoolhouse and \$90,000 for land and buildings for a new school to be named the Thorndike. The board has also appropriated \$75,000 for street construction, the amount to be raised by a street loan, for the purpose of laying out Cambridge terrace, Herbert, Blackstone, Newman, Bismarck and Vandine streets, and for rebuilding portions of Massachusetts avenue, Broadway, Mt. Auburn, Water and Middlesex streets.

READING.

The leading feature of Reading's July 4 celebration, which will be quieter than usual this year, will be the athletic meet on the playground, in the morning, under the direction of the Y. M. C. A.

The Congregational Sunday School's annual picnic will be held at Quannapowitt grove Thursday.

JAMAICA PLAIN.

The Epworth League will hold a strawberry festival in the vestry of the First Methodist Church this evening.

Tuesday afternoon the Woman's Relief Corps held their annual picnic at Salem Willows.

Harvard and Yale Commencements Are Held Today



GODFREY DEWEY.
Harvard commencement day speaker who read essay in Sanders Theater on "Our English Spelling."

(Continued from Page Four.)

tion are provided in the college, and there are graduate schools for the preachers, miners, foresters, engineers, and within the past year we have even established one for the bankers and brokers.

Thus the undergraduate is urged into overcrowded professions because they are approved by his teachers and associates. As the result, journalism has lost and is still losing the services of many able college graduates, whose tastes and talents incline them to write for the press, but who have been made to believe that success in newspaper work involves the sacrifice of self-respect. Even among those college men who enter journalism, many do so half-heartedly, without resolving to see it through, ready to shrink back at the first sight of an unattractive piece of work. In view of this hesitating spirit it is small wonder that these men fail in a calling where hearty devotion and whole-souled enthusiasm are the first essentials.

The newspapers, on their part, have become suspicious of the college man. Even today the great majority of editors are not college men. They are graduates of the remorseless school of experience, and have little respect for the bachelor's degree. It is bad for journalism and bad for the public that this mutual distrust exists. Of course there are newspapers with which no self-respecting college man should associate; papers which require their employees to tell lies and steal photographs, just as some business houses require their salesmen to misrepresent goods and rob customers. But such practices are everywhere exceptional and misunderstanding rather than malfeasance is the root of this distrust. Much of this misunderstanding has come about because the public—especially that part of it which pays three cents for its newspaper—fails to consider that publishing is a business. Somehow, just as soon as a business man becomes a publisher, he is expected to abandon his former business habit of selling the public what it wants, and to turn out an article which a few persons of superior taste think the public ought to want.

We can no more go back to one-man newspapers than we can return to one-man burden bearing or to one-man store-keeping. Editors like Franklin and Garrison might well say, as Luther said to Reuchlin: "Nihil timeo, quia nihil habeo." The modern newspaper, if it is to go on, must consider the capitalists, who founded the enterprise, the unions that control its mechanical departments, the advertisers who supply the major part of its income, and the readers, who contribute little money, but who read advertisements. All these interests have a right to be considered. It need not trouble, it need not barter its independence, but so long as the newspaper is a private and unendowed enterprise it must show a decent respect for the opinions of those portions of mankind that own it, or make it, or buy it.

The college man should not turn his back upon all newspapers because he thinks some are sensational or grossly commercial. Let him work on one that is fairly good, and do his best to make it better. The life of Mirabeau shows us a man who entered journalism when this was at its worst. No newspapers in the world's history appealed so generally to man's lowest instincts as those of the French revolution. And when Mirabeau decided to become a journalist his friends and family were horrified. He replied that journalism, practiced by worthy men, had done great things for England and should be made to do great things for France.

In our large eastern colleges we need greater toleration for the press, more generous recognition of the difficulties by which it is beset. If these colleges will adopt a more reasonable attitude, if they will encourage young men to look toward journalism by recognizing that profession in their courses of study, the army of newspaper workers will enroll more well-equipped recruits, more men whom we can trust with the responsible task of guiding the king of America—Public Opinion! As much as ever in the past, the American press needs men who can teach a great truth by telling a simple story, men who are able, fearless and warm-hearted, who, while work-

ing "in the world and for the world," can keep themselves unspotted from the world." We depend upon our colleges to supply these men.

English Spelling Subject of Essayist Godfrey Dewey

"OUR ENGLISH SPELLING" was the subject of the English essay of Godfrey Dewey, which was written in simplified form, in part as follows:

The present actively renewed effort to simplify and systemize our English spelling involves live issues and practical problems. It is more than a mere academic discussion that has leaped together the leading linguists both here and abroad, and rallied to their support an army of 30,000 individuals, largely from the teaching and other professions, together with hundreds of periodicals and institutions. What is the English spelling of today? Some seem to believe that there exists a fixed standard, the cumulative product of scholarly genius, used by all great writers and approved by all scholars.

Change in our spelling has been continuous, and the present movement is but an effort to accelerate that change and to guide it toward simplicity and economy. Our nearest approach to authority, those scholars and philologists whose opinions should carry most weight, almost unanimously favor simplification. And their reasons should compel the attention of every one of us.

Our present spelling involves an annual waste running into hundreds of millions; offers the chief obstacle to the spread of English as the dominant international language; and wastes 2 to 3 years from the school life of every English-speaking child. The prodigious waste of time and money involved in writing and printing the 15 per cent of superfluous letters in our present spelling appeals strongly to common sense for remedy. With over 4,000,000,000 communications in English passing thru the mails annually, is not one-seventh the labor of our writing worth saving? A careful estimate by Henry Holt, the publisher, shows that omitting only 5 per cent or one third of these superfluous letters would save an annual waste of over \$100,000,000.

Philologists and other scholars thrust the world has long agreed that English, with its ready adaptability and capacity for development, its cosmopolitan vocabulary and grammatical simplicity, is preeminently fitted to become the dominant world language. But they have no less agreed that the one great barrier to this destiny is our intricate and disordered spelling.

The vital reason for reform, outweighing all others combined, is the havoc wrought by our present spelling in primary education. At college age it is with no small sacrifice that even a year is saved from the time of education. Yet at the start at least 2 years have been wasted. Yes! worse than wasted; applied to a study which, having no intrinsic value, is a direct and positive mental detriment.

Under such conditions it would seem as if no power could prevent immediate and decisive phonetic reform. In fact, any attempt to improve existing conditions is met by a storm of protest as intense as it is irrational. The average attitude toward simplified spelling today varies from calm contempt to rabid antagonism. Perhaps the argument most influential with the educated class has been the etymologic, which urges retaining present spellings because the various silent letters and peculiar combinations in the words preserve or indicate their origin. Philologists themselves are first to repudiate this plea, and would rejoice to barter every "etymologic" spelling for a phonetic picture of the language as spoken in the past.

It is repeatedly urged that no body of men, however highly educated, has ability or authority to tamper with the English language. That argument contains the fundamental misconception on which much opposition to simplified spelling rests. Our language is speech, not spelling. The spelling is no more than a picture, too often grossly distorted, of the spoken word.

The serious obstacle encountered is the inertia which dreads the effort of the change, the dislike and temporary annoyance of unfamiliar forms. The feeling that having at last learned to spell, at least those of us who really have learned, we wish now to be left alone, is wholly natural, and clearly recognized by those concerned in reform. We are not asked to discard past training and learn again. We are not asked to put forth new effort to conform to new standards. No great interest of society is bound up with a uniform spelling.

Team-Play in Collegiate Studies Is Address Title

SIDNEY FISKE KIMBALL had for his subject "Team Play on College Studies." He spoke in part as follows:

No movement has become prominent at Harvard during our college generation, which has deeper significance than one which forced itself upon the attention of the undergraduates a little more than 12 months ago. I mean the movement for the better recognition of good scholarship. In May of last year, as a step toward the encouragement of such recognition, a faculty committee, "appointed to inquire how the tests of rank and scholarly distinction may be made a better recognized measure of intellectual power," requested answers from a very great number of students to several questions concerning the improvement of the standard of scholarship and the increasing respect for scholarly achievement.

Their inquiry cannot fail to suggest a search for the reason why the average of scholarship is not higher at present. Evidently this is in part because good

scholarship is now held in such small estimation, for without question more men would seek and more attain high rank were academic honors the object of greater respect. What we have to discover, then, is the reason why such honors do not bring greater respect today; why the man of high scholarship is less esteemed than, for example, the successful athlete or college journalist. In the case of the athlete, the greater estimation is obviously due in some measure to the much more spectacular nature of his activity, and to his nearer approach to mastery of his specialty than is possible for an undergraduate in the field of scholarship.

Closely allied with this reason for the relatively small recognition of scholarly distinction is a further reason why the general standard of scholarship is not higher. When a common cause is at stake, not only will a man's fellows urge and even compel him to do his utmost, but he of himself will do so gladly, sacrificing his private concerns.

In the lack of necessity in college work for the cooperation required in other activities—in the lack of opportunity for intellectual team play—is a fundamental reason not only for the small recognition of scholarly attainments, but for the relatively low general standard of scholarship.

To remedy both these conditions it is necessary, clearly, to remove their cause. It is necessary to supply some common interest in scholarship, so that the success of each individual will benefit all, and thus be praised. Just how this remedy is to be administered under the varying conditions of different American universities, just what the units and terms of the competition should be in particular cases, is a problem for the governing bodies of each institution. It seems not improbable that to have their class known to excel the others would be a source of satisfaction to most students, and that to have it known to fall markedly below the others would be a source of disappointment or even of dishonor to them.

Moreover, if the preeminence of a class were known to be due to the brilliance of a few of its individual members, these men could hardly fail to be held in some esteem among their fellows. If any practicable method be found, it is evident that competition between groups does offer a means of striking at the root of the evil in present conditions, and by removing its fundamental cause, effecting a lasting improvement both in the standard of scholarship and in the recognition of scholarly distinction.

HANS VON KALTENBORN.
Student journalist who, having also been a professional, spoke on "The College and the Press."



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and inciting impulses than the individual mind.

And another guide we need is the power of imagination—imagination which shall see possibilities, in all the useful elements in present or past forms of worship, imagination which shall see the ideal new interpretation. Art and architecture and music—noble servants of the past, must still serve us in our endeavor to keep our public worship in touch with our expanding knowledge and growing revelation of faith.

I think that we do not begin to realize how important it is for the future usefulness and growth of rational religion, that we should struggle to solve this problem of public worship. In this day, when more and more men are urging "the new theology" and liberal religion, they are too often content with presenting it accurately. But it is the worship of the "understanding heart" that this free, liberal, religion must promote for the hope of its future. We must give it not only an honest definition which the mind accepts as true and convincing, but a really beautiful and noble expression in reverent and true forms—which shall fire the hearts of men, lift them into a consciousness of the Father, and impel them to consecrate their lives to the service of their brothers—the glad service of God.

Yale Awards Large Class Diplomas and Honors Taft

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The conferring of honorary degrees on 12 distinguished men, the awarding of diplomas to 814 graduates and the annual alumni dinner brought the Yale commencement exercises to a close today.

President Taft, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Secretary of War Dickinson and numerous other men prominent in public life attended the exercises and the dinner.

The program started at 10 o'clock when the graduating class assembled on the campus in their caps and gowns and marched to Woolsey Hall, where exercises were held. The class of 1909 headed the procession, followed by the faculty and members of the corporation. President Taft and President Hadley of Yale brought up the rear.

The route to the hall was a mass of students, brilliantly gowned women and graduates who repeatedly cheered President Taft as he passed down between the two picturesque lines. When the hall was reached President Hadley conferred the honorary degrees, prizes and awarded the diplomas.

The prize awards were: The Bennett prize for the best essay discussing the "Free Principles of Government," to George E. Copenhaver, B. A., Bristol, Tenn.

The Charles Washburn Clark prize for the best essay by a member of the senior or junior class, to John Gordon Poore of Willow Grove, Del.

The Cobden Club medal for excellence in political economy, to Paul H. M. Converse, Rochester, N. Y., '09.

There are no awards this year of the John Addison Porter prize or the James Gordon Bennett prize.

Yale conferred today 814 degrees, exclusive of honorary degrees, as follows: Bachelors of arts, 209; bachelors of philosophy, 226; bachelors of fine arts, 1; bachelors of laws, 77; bachelors of civil law, 1; bachelors of divinity, 21; masters of arts, 83; masters of laws, 16;

masters of science, 3; masters of civil engineering, 3; masters of mechanical engineering, 3; masters of forestry, 27; doctor of civil law, 1; doctors of medicine, 15; doctors of philosophy, 44.

President Taft's private car Olympia was dropped off the Boston-bound Federal express at 2:46 a. m. and was sidetracked. Shortly before 10 o'clock an automobile came to convey him to the university. His departure was almost as quiet as that of any private citizen. At the campus Mr. Taft at once donned cap and gown, took his place at the side of President Hadley and the procession to the hall was begun.

Less than 10 minutes was consumed in the march. President Hadley conferred the degrees and diplomas and Mr. Taft made the address of honor. After the commencement President Taft went to the Hadley residence, where he remained until 1 p. m., when he attended the alumni dinner at Woolsey Hall.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock the alumni will meet in Woolsey Hall to consider the erection of a memorial to the Yale men of the civil war. It is probable that a fund will be started today for an elaborate and costly memorial.

Between 7 and 9 o'clock the President will give a reception to the graduates and their families with invited guests. The evening will be given over to social events.

Commencement Exercises Open at Dartmouth Today

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth College commencement day program started this morning with a march about the yard and then to Webster Hall for the exercises. The annual hall will be held tonight. Retiring President Tucker is expected to speak at the luncheon to graduates.

At the annual meeting of the Alumni Association Tuesday these officers were elected: President, Harris Russell '55, New York; vice-presidents, S. H. Hudson '85, Boston, and James B. Reynolds

'90, Washington, D. C.; secretary, R. M. Barton '04, Hanover; treasurer, P. N. Brigham '06.

At the exercises held this morning of the one hundred and fortieth commencement of Dartmouth College the following men were accorded honorary degrees:

Master of arts—Henry Brewer Quinby, Governor of New Hampshire; Horace Fletcher, author, lecturer and student of dietetics; Nathan Whitman Littlefield '09, of the Rhode Island bar. Doctor of divinity—Lucius Harrison Thayer, pastor of the North Congregational Church of Portsmouth. Doctor of science—Thomas Benjamin Doolittle, inventor; Joseph Arend DeBoer '84, administrator and authority in life underwriting. Doctor of literature—Arthur Fairbanks '86, director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Doctor of laws—Daniel Crosby Greene '04, missionary-statesman; George Herbert Palmer, professor in Harvard University.

Harvard '94 Class Enjoys Dinner at the Somerset

After a day's outing at the Brookline Country Club the Harvard class of 1894 held its quinquennial dinner at the Somerset on Tuesday evening with about 180 present. Sidney M. Williams, chairman of the quinquennial committee, presided at the dinner, and speeches were made by George C. Lee, Jr., Edward K. Rand, class secretary, Robert Homans and others.

A feature of the dinner was the singing of class songs written for the occasion by E. B. Hill, H. C. Greene and others. H. F. Taylor acted as chorister. The class of '90 also held its decennial dinner at the Hotel Somerset, but not in conjunction with '94.

Connecticut's Governor Is Honored at Wesleyan

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Gov. Frank B. Weeks of Connecticut today received the degree of LL. D. from Wesleyan University.



SIDNEY FISKE KIMBALL.
Commencement speaker at Harvard, who chose for the subject of his essay, "Team-Play in College Studies."

sity at the commencement exercises held this morning. Several other degrees were conferred as follows:

Doctor of laws—The Hon. Silas A. Robinson, judge of the superior court of Connecticut, and soon to be justice of the supreme court, and the Hon. Francis J. McConnell, president DePaul University, DePaul, Ill.

Doctors of divinity—The Rev. Crandall North '79, Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Rev. Charles Davis '76, principal of Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., and the Rev. Willbur F. Lilett, vice-chancellor of Vanderbilt University and dean of the theological seminary.

ENFORCE LATEST LAWS THURSDAY

Several new laws passed by the last Legislature will go into effect tomorrow. Among the most important are:

The new automobile law, that part which relates to the speed limit and the authority of local authorities over automobiles and automobilists.

Chapter 315, revoking the authority of the city of Boston to borrow money or contract loans outside the debt limit except for transit purposes.

Chapter 377, making a close season on trout and salmon from Aug. 1 to April 15, prohibiting the taking of trout or salmon otherwise than with hook and line, or having in possession a trout less than six inches or a salmon less than 12 inches in length.

Chapter 442, enlarging the jurisdiction of police, municipal and district courts, to give them jurisdiction over crimes of larceny, obtaining under false pretense, receiving stolen property, and other similar crimes.

Chapter 483, permitting 30 grains of sulphur in 100 cubic feet of gas, instead of the 20 grains hitherto permitted.

The new state board of education, which was appointed by Governor Draper and confirmed by the executive council today, will meet at the State House tomorrow for the purpose of organizing, and will enter at once upon a discharge of its duties, the act creating it taking effect on the first day of July.

SOUTH AMERICA WANTS LUMBER

At least Four Ships Soon to Clear Boston for Argentina and Other Ports South of the Equator.

There seems to be no end to the demand for lumber by South American countries. At least one vessel is chartered every day by Boston interests who are endeavoring to supply this demand, particularly that of Buenos Aires and other ports on the River Plate.

On Thursday the full-rigged ship Rhine, Captain Bergman, sails for Buenos Aires with 1,450,000 feet of lumber. The crew was shipped this morning and Captain Bergman immediately had his craft towed into the lower harbor to prevent desertions.

The bark Belmont is now at Mystic wharf loading lumber and the two Italian barks Sophocles and Teresa G. will in a few days be towed up to Mystic for a cargo of lumber for the River Plate ports. Other incoming vessels have been chartered by agents at this port to load lumber for the Argentine ports.

TECH CANDIDATES EXAMINED TODAY

Entrance examinations for admission to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology began today.

The other examinations will take place on the following days: Thursday, English, plane geometry and elementary French; Friday, algebra (advanced), elementary German and elementary algebra; Saturday, advanced German and French.

SKILFUL PILOT STOPS COLLISION

Prince George and Smaller Fishing Vessels Are Guided Safely Out of a Tangle Off T Wharf Today.

People at T wharf witnessed an exhibition of skill in seamanship today when Pilot Thatcher of the Atlantic line steamer Prince Arthur succeeded in preventing a collision between his vessel, three fishing schooners and the immigration tug Winnimmet.

The Elizabeth Nunan and Athena had disposed of their catches and were endeavoring to extricate themselves from the tangle of vessels at T wharf just as the Prince Arthur from Yarmouth was approaching her berth.

The Prince Arthur's momentum carried her slightly beyond the head of the pier and a collision with the two fishermen appeared imminent. Quick reversal of the engines was signaled, however, by the pilot, who was hanging over the bridge watching the landing.

In the meantime the Leo, another fisher sloop, started to leave Long wharf, the Winnimmet backing out in order to give her room. The Prince Arthur was now backing astern to avoid the two fishermen in T wharf, and bearing down on the Winnimmet, which seemed unable to get out of the way.

Captain Kenney of the Prince Arthur saw the new difficulty and threw the wheel so that the course of the big steamer was changed. The slight glancing blow to the Winnimmet was made harmless by the fender, which was damaged over the side of the tug by Hjalmar Ruud, who on Tuesday rescued a sailor who had fallen overboard from the Prince George.

Houghton & Dutton Co.

Wonderful Sale of Imported SUMMER FURNITURE

Sang Mou & Co., Compodore at Hong Kong, on Feb. 12th. shipped by the steamer Surgua a large consignment of the well known China chairs. Outside of Manila the steamer grounded, and was held up two months. On account of the late arrival we have been enabled to purchase the entire shipment at a tremendous sacrifice, and will place the entire lot on sale Monday at unheard-of prices.

<p>\$9.00 Comfort Chair</p> <p>4.95</p> <p>This is an excellent large size chair, with full roll, the back and sides are closely woven. Chair is valued at \$9.00. For this sale at \$4.95.</p>	<p>This Beautiful Chair</p> <p>3.69</p> <p>The famous hour glass chair—like illustration, celebrated for its stability and comfort, sold in most stores as a special at \$5.00. Our price \$3.69.</p>	<p>\$8.50 China Fibre Chair</p> <p>4.45</p> <p>Large, full sweep chair, china fibre, full roll, legs and post bound with heavy shewn. Valued at \$8.50. This sale \$4.45.</p>
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\$10.00 Freight Prepaid. This Buys the New Bedford Bed Hammock, and It's Better

If you don't like it, send it back and we refund the price. White or khaki—with red, green or khaki mattress. Summer's sleeping. Order today.

THE C. F. WING CO., New Bedford, Mass.

SHOE AND LEATHER WORLD HISTORY TO BE MADE IN JULY

The month of July, 1909, will mark a half-century in the history of the shoe and leather industry of Boston and New England, unless all signs fail.

The opening of the first world's shoe and leather fair in Cambridge, Thursday evening, will be attended by the advance guard of what, it is believed, will be the largest delegation of visiting shoe and leather men ever in Boston at one time. Indeed, there are many of these representatives from far, western and southern points already in town, and the local hotels usually patronized by the shoe men were booked to their capacity weeks ago.

Manufacturers, wholesalers, jobbers, retailers and traveling salesmen from New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis and several of the Pacific coast cities have planned to visit the Hub for the dual purpose of inspecting the shoe fair and of enjoying a summer vacation in the country's ideal holiday resort.

The retailers of the country will be particularly well represented, for the shoe fair is expected to cater especially to these and to be an invaluable educational medium for them. A free hotel and boarding house registry has also been established by the management for their benefit.

Several foreign countries will also be represented, both by exhibits and by delegates.

The representatives of the local trade are going to see to it that the traditions of Boston are properly upheld, and many delightful programs of public and private entertainment have been arranged. The New England Shoe and Leather Association will extend the hospitality of its rooms and the services of its information bureau to all visiting members of the trade during the month, and several of the large exhibitors at the fair have planned special receptions.

There will be various meetings, reunions and outings of shoe and leather people during the month. A big boom for the New England department of the industry, which already turns out an annual product valued at \$200,000,000, is confidently looked for as a result of the month's activities.

WANT WORCESTER SALE PUT OFF. WORCESTER, Mass.—The aldermen will file an order for reference to the city council Monday night requesting the city treasurer to postpone the advertisement and sale of property on which 1908 taxes have not been paid for one month.

NEW YORK NATION'S GREATEST MANUFACTURING CENTER

(Continued from Page One.)

allied to the cities that they should be credited to the urban rather than to the rural manufactures. Therefore, to convey a true idea of the industrial importance of a district, the data should include statistics for the central cities and those places closely associated with these cities in their industrial development. This bulletin has been prepared to show such data for 13 industrial districts for the years covered by the censuses of 1900 and 1905.

The inclusion of the territory surrounding the central cities in these districts has added 2836.4 square miles, or 261.9 per cent, to the area.

In 1904 the incorporated limits of the central cities of the 13 industrial districts contained manufacturing industries which gave employment to 1,891,553 salaried persons and wage-earners and manufactured products valued at \$4,762,922,170. The parts of these districts immediately outside of the cities around which they center contained establishments giving employment to 483,597 salaried persons and wage-earners and manufacturing products valued at \$1,421,863,317. Therefore the inclusion of these surrounding regions increased the number of employees by 29.9 per cent and the value of products by 23 per cent. In addition to these areas included in the industrial districts there are a number of surrounding places closely connected industrially and commercially with the central cities.

The manufacturing plants in these places reported 505,424 employees and products valued at \$1,251,482,925 for the year 1904. The industrial districts and these surrounding places together contained a population of 17,307,902 in 1900 and in 1904 had 76,816 factories employing 2,680,574 salaried persons and wage-earners and manufacturing products valued at \$7,435,368,412.

The statistics show that in 12 of the districts the manufactures increased more rapidly in the area immediately surrounding the central city than in the area within the corporate limits of the city. The only district in which the city had the greater increase was that of Minneapolis-St. Paul.

In relative increase in the value of products in 1904 as compared with 1900 the Buffalo district ranked first, with a gain of 48.2 per cent. The increase for the city itself was 39.5 per cent and that for the surrounding places, 165.7 per cent. The value of the products manufactured in Pittsburgh and Allegheny decreased 3.2 per cent, but the value for the outside places centering about these cities increased 41.6 per cent.

Industries reporting fewer than 3 establishments can not be shown separately. Thus it is that a number of important industries in various districts are not given except in the total for all industries. Disclosure of individual returns is thus avoided.

How the Nation's Industrial Districts Are Grouped

THE district of Greater New York is the most important industrial district in the United States. It embraces an area of 702 square miles, and in 1905 had a population of 5,294,882. There is no district in the United States with which it can be grouped.

The districts of Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston have been classed together, since their population in 1900 ranged between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 and their areas were practically the same, being about 500 square miles.

In a third class are the districts of St. Louis, Pittsburgh-Allegheny, Baltimore, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Cleveland, Buffalo and Minneapolis-St. Paul. They had a population in 1900 ranging from 638,134 for St. Louis to 376,357 for Minneapolis-St. Paul, and areas ranging from 246 square miles for Baltimore to 151 square miles for Cincinnati.

The Providence district, with a population of 344,521 in 1905 and an area of 154 square miles, cannot be compared with any other district presented in the bulletin.

Products valued at \$2,244,488,093 were manufactured in the factories of the industrial district of Greater New York during the year 1904. The increase in the value of the output of the entire district in 1904 as compared with 1900 was \$530,220,740, or 23.2 per cent. The increase in the number of persons engaged in these industries was 140,900, the number of employees in 1904 being 735,580.

The city of Greater New York was credited with products valued at \$1,526,525,006, or 71.3 per cent of the total value for the district in 1904. In the 376 square miles that were outside of the corporate limits of the city but were so closely allied with it industrially that they were included in the industrial district, the manufactured products were valued at \$617,957,087. The increase in value for the city was 30.2 per cent, while for the remainder of the district there was a gain of 40 per cent.

The manufacture of men's and women's clothing was the foremost industry in this district in 1904, the products being valued at nearly \$333,333,333 and constituting 14.5 per cent of the value of products of the entire district. The average number of wage-earners employed in the industry was over 2 per

cent of the entire population of the district. The printing and publishing industry ranked second; the refining of sugar and molasses, third; the smelting and refining of copper, lead and zinc, fourth; and the manufacture of textiles, fifth, with products aggregating over \$465,000,000 in value.

The area of the Pittsburgh-Allegheny district is 168 square miles and its population in 1900 was 623,342. The number of manufacturing establishments in 1904 was 1850, and they employed 119,839 persons and put out products valued at \$383,400,468.

The iron and steel industries are the predominant ones in the district, and these produced an output valued at \$235,371,972, or 60.9 per cent of the total value of the manufactures for the district. Foundry and machine shop products came second, with a value of \$24,438,440 in 1904. Over four fifths of the power of the district was used in the various branches of the iron and steel industry.

In the region surrounding the Pittsburgh-Allegheny district, iron and steel products to the value of \$142,779,114 were manufactured, making a total of \$378,151,086 for both district and surrounding places. The coke and glass

industries had aggregate products valued at nearly \$43,000,000.

The industrial district of Buffalo had a population of 187 wage earners and manufactured products valued at \$12,685,470. This industry used 24.7 per cent of the total motive power of the district.

The Cincinnati industrial district includes Covington and Newport in Kentucky and has an area of 151 square miles. The population of the district in 1900 was 475,282, and the total value of its products manufactured during the year 1904 was \$723,005,903. In the city the increase was 17.2 per cent; outside it was 64.3 per cent. To the total value of manufactures liquors contributed \$21,771,183, or 10.7 per cent.

Clothing, foundry and machine shop. The industrial district of Buffalo has an area of 201 square miles and its population in 1905 was 423,390. The total manufactured output of the district in 1904 was valued at \$168,111,658. It was produced by 1631 establishments employing 56,648 salaried persons and wage-earners.

The leading industry in 1904 was iron and steel, with seven establishments manufacturing products valued at \$16,946,746. The slaughtering industry was almost as important, with a product valued at \$16,269,453. The power used

in the district amounted to 212,947 horsepower; of this 50.3 per cent was steam, 27.3 per cent electric and 21.3 per cent gas or gasoline. The iron and steel industry used 136,733 horsepower, or 64.2 per cent of the total power.

By the inclusion of the surrounding region the area is brought up to 1831 square miles and the value of products to \$209,024,944, of which \$8,754,371 was contributed by the manufacture of chemicals. Of the power in these surrounding places 51.5 per cent was water power, more than one half of which was obtained from the falls of Niagara.

The Providence industrial district covers about 154 square miles and had a population of 344,521 in 1905. The gross value of products for the district for 1904 was \$156,299,965; of this amount 58.8 per cent was reported by the factories located within the corporate limits of Providence. The increase inside the city was 18.9 per cent; outside it was 29.5 per cent.

Textile manufactures are the most important in the district; such products to the value of \$72,791,040 were made in 1904 by 135 establishments, employing 40,503 wage-earners. Jewelry, foundry and machine shop products and silversmithing and silversware were important industries when measured by value of products, the value of the first two being over \$14,000,000 each and that of the last mentioned being over \$5,000,000. The textile factories used 96,573 horsepower, or 71.3 per cent of the total power reported.

The products of such factories in the places surrounding the Providence district increase the total value of textiles made to \$100,417,659 and the average number of wage-earners employed annually to 54,928; while the manufacture of jewelry, for the district and surrounding places, was increased to \$22,655,544; of foundry and machine shop products, to \$17,505,410; and of silversmithing and silversware, to \$7,366,700.

GOOD ROADS CAR STARTS JOURNEY

RICHMOND, Va.—Early today the Times-Dispatch-Washington Post good roads car, a six-cylinder Stevens-Duryea, will begin the great movement for a highway between Washington and Jacksonville, Fla., which, it is hoped, will be in operation by October.

The most important link in the proposed highway is a short route between Richmond and Washington, and with a view to determine this route the good roads car begins its journey to the national capital, going by way of Fredericksburg, Manassas and Fairfax, a distance of 137 miles.

WARSHIPS ON WAY TO NEW ENGLAND

WASHINGTON—Ten of the 16 battleships of the Atlantic fleet are now on their way to various parts along the Atlantic coast, where they will remain until after July 4. The Georgia and New Jersey, which left Hampton Roads, are on the way to Rockland, Me.; the Kansas, Vermont and Louisiana will go to Provincetown, Mass.; the Minnesota to Marblehead; the Virginia and Wisconsin to Portland, Me.; the Maine to Gloucester, and the Ohio to Boothbay, Me.

The battleships will rendezvous at Provincetown on July 7, when they will be joined by the remaining six vessels of the fleet.

BIG N. Y. SUBWAY PLAN IS FAVORED

NEW YORK—The board of estimates and apportionments will take favorable action Friday on the application of the public service commission for authority to lay out a 40-mile tri-borough subway and advertise for construction and operation bids.

This means that the first definite step toward transit relief in the Bronx, Manhattan and Brooklyn is about to be taken, and that contracts may be awarded and work on sections of the new system actually begun before Jan. 1.

The board will authorize the public service commission to increase the size of the Manhattan bridge loop subway.

STEEL WORKERS RESIST OPEN SHOP

PITTSBURGH—Midnight tonight marks the crisis resulting from the recent open shop order of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company. Officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, after conference today, declared their intention of standing firm, in which event a strike will be effective tomorrow which will tie up 14 plants in this section and leave idle between 7000 and 10,000 men.

NORTH BROOKFIELD TAX UP. NORTH BROOKFIELD, Mass.—The assessors announce that the tax rate for 1909 will be \$14 on \$1000 instead of \$15.80. The assessed valuation is \$1,419,900, of which \$1,418,655 is real estate. This shows a gain of \$28,000 over last year.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS. **BASS POINT.** **TOLLEY INFORMATION FREE.** **George W. Gale Lumber Co.** **Cambridge, Mass.** **Everything from 25c to 50c.**

BERESFORD ADVISES ENGLAND TO DOUBLE HER NAVAL FORCES

(Continued from Page One.)

and repair of the larger classes of battleships, particularly the dreadnoughts. The renewal of every foreign repair, coaling station and naval garrison. The establishment of a new system of ammunition stores throughout British territory.

The enrolment of 10,000 additional men in the navy for the manning of the proposed new vessels and naval stations. All of this Lord Beresford estimates would cost in the neighborhood of \$275,000,000, or \$300,000,000.

The scope of this plan takes away the breath of those who have been advocating the policy of conservatism in naval affairs and has been received with wild enthusiasm by the large following of Lord Beresford, who have been agitating for naval expansion. No intimation has been given by the admiralty heretofore of the plan proposed by Lord Beresford, and it is generally understood that it has met with little favor there.

Public opinion, however, is much wrought up by the naval question, and many of the hitherto "safe and sane" element are now falling into line behind Lord Beresford and his adherents. The announcement of Lord Beresford of this gigantic proposal has caused a great public stir, and is expected to turn general opinion toward a huge navy even more than any of the agitations during the past year.

COUNCIL CONFIRM EDUCATION BOARD

The members of the executive council met this morning and confirmed the Governor's appointments, made Tuesday, for the new state board of education.

The members are (for three years) Frederick P. Fish of Brookline, the Rev. Frederick W. Hamilton, president of Tufts College, and Ella Lyman Cabot of Boston; (for two years) Clinton Q. Richmond of North Adams, Sarah L. Arnold of Newton and Simeon B. Chase of Fall River; (for one year) Thomas B. Fitzpatrick of Brookline; Prof. Paul H. Hanus of Cambridge and Prof. Levi L. Conant of Worcester.

RESOLUTION PRAISES CARSON.

Recognition of the 15 years' service of Howard A. Carson as chief engineer of the Boston transit commission was taken by the commission Tuesday. The resolution states that the Tremont street subway and the East Boston tunnel, the first constructed in this country for electric service, and the Washington street tunnel will stand as perpetual monuments to his engineering skill.

SALESMAN FOR VICTOR Instruments. **SOL. BLOOM.** **And RECORDS. Buy Direct from SOL. BLOOM.** **302 Fifth Ave., New York.** **145 West 44th St., New York.** **Opp. Hotel Russell, Atlantic City.** **Mail orders solicited, send for catalogue.**

SUPERIOR FLOORING. **MADE BY George W. Gale Lumber Co.** **Cambridge, Mass.** **Everything from 25c to 50c.**

MELROSE SCHOOL MAY GET A FIELD

Through Edward E. Babb of the Melrose High School Alumni Association, a well-known authority on sports, the Melrose High School hopes to secure an enclosed athletic field at an early date.

By means of bonds, issued to members of the alumni association, Mr. Babb hopes to secure money enough to put the field into shape. Two plots are now under consideration, one in West Foster street, and the other in Main street about midway between the center and Highland sections of the city.

CAMBRIDGE OUSTS SOLICITOR PEVEY

James F. Aylward has been elected city solicitor of Cambridge, the common council concurring at its meeting Tuesday evening with the vote of the board of aldermen earlier in the week. Mr. Aylward succeeds Gilbert A. A. Pevey. The former received 12 votes and the latter two.

There was considerable opposition and the meeting was one of the liveliest in the history of the Cambridge city government.

MAINE RAILWAY APPROVED.

AUGUSTA, Me.—The board of railroad commissioners has approved the new location of the Cape Shore Railway Company, at South Portland.

BIG BOSTON FIRM GIVES AN OUTING

About 500 guests of Chase & Sanborn are today enjoying an all day's outing on Massachusetts bay on the steamer Governor Dingley.

F. A. Flood, a member of the firm, and in charge of the outing, personally welcomed the guests on arrival at the steamer, and all were turned over to committees to be entertained. During the sail refreshments will be served.

GUNBOAT SALEM ARRIVES TONIGHT

Wireless information was received at the Charlestown Navy Yard today that the scout cruiser Salem would enter President roads at 6 o'clock this evening, and would come up to the yard at 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

The Salem is returning from Fuchai with the members of the Liberian commission. The Illinois is also due Thursday.

TYNGSBORO FETE ENDS CENTENNIAL

TYNGSBORO, Mass.—This week's round of festivities in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the town reached its climax Tuesday in the carrying out of a gala program, including a ball in the town hall, a banquet and a band concert and holiday features on the village green.

RAILROAD HOLDING COMPANY SELECTS TRIO OF OFFICERS

The organization of the Boston & Maine Railroad Holding Company, which was authorized by a recent act of the Legislature for the general purpose of acquiring stock of the Boston & Maine railroad, was completed on Tuesday with the election of the three authorized incorporators to the following offices: President, Frederic C. Dumaine of Concord, Mass.; vice-president, Walter C. Baylies of Boston; secretary, Robert M. Burnett of Southboro, Mass. The above officers chose Charles F. Choate, Jr., attorney for the New Haven railroad, to be clerk of the new company.

After the election of officers the company formally accepted the act of the Legislature, which besides creating the holding company expressly stipulates conditions under which its property shall be managed. Late in the afternoon the company's organization was submitted to Governor Draper and was approved by him.

One of the most important decisions of the incorporators at the meeting was that to enter immediately into negotiations with John L. Billard of Meriden, Conn., for the purchase of his block of 100,000 shares of Boston & Maine stock. The return of this block of stock to the control of the state authorities was the primary object of Governor Draper in recommending the holding company bill.

The original incorporators also voted to admit as members of the holding company Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and Philip Dexter, the well-known lawyer and trustee. The latter is understood to be closely allied with interests prominent in the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad.

TOWN PROMISED GIFT MONUMENT

HOLBROOK, Mass.—This town is to have a soldiers' monument to be located on the public park in the center of the town. The gift is to be made by E. Everett Holbrook, whose ancestors donated to the town its public buildings. A sister donated the park to the town where the monument is to be located. The public library has been given a fund by Mr. Holbrook for its maintenance.

BALLOON BOSTON REACHES PASCOAG

PASCOAG, R.I.—Ideal conditions for a balloon trip favored Charles J. Glidden of Boston as pilot and W. B. Clark of Worcester, his companion, who landed from the balloon Boston on the farm of C. M. Taft, about four miles north of Pascoag, at 7:10 o'clock Tuesday evening, after covering 60 miles in close to three hours.

PICK WORCESTER SITE FOR SCHOOL

WORCESTER, Mass.—Armory square site for the Worcester Independent Industrial School meets with the unofficial approval of the state commission of industrial education, and the commission is much pleased with the plans for the buildings, which the trustees have selected.

Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

STANDARD TIME.

Sun rises.....4:11
Sun sets.....7:23
High tide.....8:27
Low tide.....9:54
Full moon, July 1.

Schedule of Transatlantic Sailings.

EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.
President Grant, for Hamburg..... June 30
Majestic, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg..... June 30
Loisania, for Liverpool, via Queenstown..... June 30
Verona, for Mediterranean ports, via Philadelphia..... July 1
George Washington, for Bremen, via Hamburg, for Mediterranean ports..... July 1
La Provence, for Havre, via London, for Mediterranean ports..... July 1
Oscar II., for Copenhagen, via Christiania..... July 2
Luzon, for Mediterranean ports..... July 2
Lutetia, for Mediterranean ports..... July 2
California, for London, via Queenstown..... July 3
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Hamburg..... July 3
Caronia, for Liverpool, via Queenstown..... July 3
Philadelphia, for Southampton, via Celtic, for Liverpool, via Queenstown..... July 3
Lombardia, for Mediterranean ports..... July 3
Minnetonka, for London, via Queenstown..... July 3
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen, via Hamburg, for Mediterranean ports..... July 3
Lydia, for Rotterdam, via London, for Mediterranean ports..... July 3
Duc de Guise, for Mediterranean ports..... July 3
Oceanic, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg..... July 7
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg, via Bremen, for Liverpool, via Queenstown..... July 7
Lucania, for Liverpool, via Queenstown..... July 7
Oceanic, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg..... July 7
Plymouth and Cherbourg, via Bremen, for Liverpool, via Queenstown..... July 7
Re d'Italia, for Mediterranean ports..... July 7
Bremen, for Bremen, via Hamburg, for Mediterranean ports..... July 7
Carpathia, for Mediterranean ports..... July 7
Bremen, for Bremen, via Hamburg, for Mediterranean ports..... July 7
La Savoie, for Havre, via London, for Mediterranean ports..... July 7
Carpathia, for Mediterranean ports..... July 7
Finland, for Mediterranean ports..... July 7
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover..... July 10
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London, via Queenstown..... July 10
Koenig Luise, for Mediterranean ports..... July 10
Cedric, for Liverpool, via Queenstown..... July 10
Minneapolis, for London..... July 10

WESTBOUND.

Sailings from London.
Agincourt, for Antwerp, via Philadelphia..... July 2
Majestic, for Liverpool, via Queenstown..... July 2
Bremen, for Bremen, via Hamburg, for Mediterranean ports..... July 2
La Provence, for Havre, via London, for Mediterranean ports..... July 2
Oscar II., for Copenhagen, via Christiania..... July 2
Luzon, for Mediterranean ports..... July 2
Lutetia, for Mediterranean ports..... July 2
California, for London, via Queenstown..... July 3
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Hamburg..... July 3
Caronia, for Liverpool, via Queenstown..... July 3
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Minnetonka, for London, via Queenstown..... July 3
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Koenig Luise, for Mediterranean ports..... July 10
Cedric, for Liverpool, via Queenstown..... July 10
Minneapolis, for London..... July 10

HOUSTON WILL PROVIDE FREE WHARVES AND AID GROWTH

Great Improvements Planned to Forward the Commercial Progress of the City on Which One Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars Are to Be Spent.



MAIN STREET, HOUSTON, TEX.

HOUSTON, Tex.—The commercial growth of Houston continues unabated. The city commissioners have advertised for bids for the clearing of the forest from the land the city has acquired for building its slips, wharves and terminal tracks, at the turning basin two miles below the city. The slips are to be 500 feet long, with 20 feet depth of water. The wharves are to be so built that a depth of 30 feet can later be maintained without the sinking of additional piling. No wharfage rates are to be charged, and the city is providing these terminal facilities to build up its commerce. Although the majority of the railroads coming into the city have already acquired land around the turning basin, the city has decided to

build its own railroad yard and trackage for the impartial use of all interests. The sum of \$150,000 is to be spent in this project, which is to be completed inside a year. The bids for an extension to the Houston High School have been opened and the contract awarded for \$43,000. This annex has been made necessary by the rapid increase in the school population, caused by the constant stream of immigration into this coast country of Texas, with its beautiful climate, fertile soil and adaptability to the culture of all kinds of fruits and vegetables. The city has completed arrangements for giving library privileges to colored citizens as well as to white. A branch of the Carnegie Library has been installed in the colored high school.

THE LIBRARY ALCOVE

By SAM WALTER FOSS.

WILLIAM I. FLETCHER, the librarian of Amherst College, at a recent meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club, offered a resolution calling upon the state library commission to employ a competent person to act as state supervisor of libraries. Mr. Fletcher believes that the time has already arrived in the evolution of library work when the fullest knowledge of the best trained experts should be placed at the disposal of the smallest and the remotest libraries in the state. Massachusetts now has a public library of some kind in every town in the state. But as some of these small libraries can pay their librarians for a year much less than some of the librarians in the larger libraries receive for a week, it is evident that expert service is entirely out of the question. No high degree of education, no broad and catholic intellectual toleration, to say nothing of technical skill, can be expected from the country librarian working, say, for \$35 a year. A paternal state, as rich as public-spirited and progressive as Massachusetts, really ought to do more for these small libraries than to simply establish them. It should adopt some system of direct guidance and supervision. Whether a state supervisor of libraries would furnish the best possible method of reforming this defect may be a matter of discussion. But Massachusetts will not be permanently satisfied until all the public libraries have been placed upon a basis of the highest efficiency, where she has long been trying to place her schools. The public library and the public schools are two coordinate parts of one common system of education. The state board of education, as Mr. Fletcher says, expends \$10,000 annually for the salaries of four agents of the board to supervise school work. If schools are thus supervised why not libraries? It is to be hoped that Mr. Fletcher's proposition may be widely discussed.

Charles F. Lummis, the well-known author and the librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, is evolving a plan of evaluation, especially of historical books, by which the patrons of his library may be informed in regard to the trustworthiness of such works. He cites Prescott's works on Mexico and Peru as unreliable in the light of modern research; and Parkman and Von Holst and Ridpath contain disproved allegations. His plan is to insert in front of such works criticisms from the Nation, the Athenaeum or the Saturday Review, so that the general reader may learn what the most intelligent criticism has to say in regard to the reliability of the books in question.

It is certainly no harm for the reader to know what an intelligent critic may think of a standard historical work. But a good critic cannot know as much about the subject matter of a historical work as the historian who wrote the work. When Gibbon's great history was first brought out it was fiercely assailed by critics with superficial requirements but with airs of omniscience; and their criticisms deterred many people from reading what is, perhaps, the greatest historical work ever achieved by a single man. A man with Parkman's tremendous genius for painstaking is as apt to be right as the cursory critic who scampers through his books. Mr. Lummis' plan is a good one; but the judicious reader will regard the critic as, at least, as fallible as the historian whom he criticizes.

A larger use of the telephone by public library patrons might well be encouraged by librarians. In this respect the library has not kept pace with privately man-

LATEST ACTION OF POWERS ASSURES PEACE FOR CRETE

ATHENS, Greece.—Peace seems assured in Crete and the foreign military representatives will leave together on July 24, according to the latest action of the powers.

Consuls at Candia inform the government that everything will be quiet after the evacuation, as the provisional government is well aware that any outbreak would prejudice the whole of Europe.

The information has made a favorable impression in Greek spheres. Precautionary measures along the frontier have been abandoned.

MARCH OF BUSINESS SHOWN GLARINGLY IN COPLEY SQUARE

(Continued from Page One.)

original structure, containing one of the best small auditoriums in the city, Jacob Sleeper Hall.

Still further changes will probably take place in Copley square in the near future. The triangular green plot in the center is no longer cultivated by the city gardener. His efforts to beautify the spot with flowers and shrubs were never very successful, as the surroundings made an unsatisfactory background to the shrubbery.

One of the proposals that would greatly alter the appearance of the square has been made in connection with the "Boston-1915" movement. A landscape architect has pointed out that the square could form an admirable point for a Back Bay entrance to Boston's system of underground railways. An ornamental opening fringed with trees is a part of the plan. The four sets of tracks entering and leaving the opening would effectively lessen the congestion of cars in this part of the city.

The magnificent new \$1,000,000 art museum, a mile and a half from the old building, has become the center of the new artistic Boston, for within a few hundred yards distance is Simmons College, the Normal School group, the Harvard Medical School, the new Boston Opera House, the Conservatory of Music, Symphony and Horticultural halls, all of which have been built within a few years.

Copley square has become distinctively the gateway of the downtown section from the west, southwest and northwest, for through it pour daily streams of travel catered to by 5000 trolley cars, while within a few feet of it there stop every day between 500 and 600 steam trains at the Back Bay stations of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Boston & Albany railroads. The street cars alone serve by single fare a population of 971,758 and a territory with a valuation of \$1,800,581,000.

LAWRENCE DUE TO TOUR HARBOR

Congressman Promises That He Will Be Here Thursday for Inspection of Boston's Shipping Facilities.

Congressman Lawrence of the rivers and harbors committee will be present on the tour of inspection of Boston harbor tomorrow, and will make a short address after the dinner at Nantasket in the evening. The Chamber of Commerce has been assured this.

The tour will bring together one of the largest gatherings of business men ever held in the city. The trade extension committee, which is in charge of the arrangements, has announced that probably 500 members of the new organization would be on board the steamer South Shore when she leaves Rowe's wharf at 2 p. m.

Among the invited guests are: President Mellen and Vice-President Byrnes of the New Haven railroad, President Tuttle and Assistant Freight Traffic Manager Crane of the Boston & Maine railroad, J. H. Hustis of the Boston & Albany railroad, President Adams of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad, Major Burr, Lieutenant Grant, T. H. T. Harwood of the United States corps of engineers, Collector Lyman, Admiral Swift, Admiral Bowles, the harbor and land commissioners and Mayor Hibbard.

After dinner at Nantasket beach a number of the guests will deliver short addresses upon the subject of harbor improvement and the commerce of Boston.

CHICAGOANS TO VISIT PARK.

CHICAGO.—Members of the State Geographical Society will start soon on their trip to and through the Yellowstone national park.



THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

A GIRL'S DRESS.

The dress that can be worn either with or without a guimpe as the day may require is a serviceable one and this pretty little model possesses that advantage at the same time that it is chic and attractive. One of the simple wash fabrics with trimming of white lawn and piping of striped material are illustrated, but everything seasonable may be used, white and plain materials as well as flowered and figured, while the trimming can be anything in contrast. The sleeves are cut in one with the blouse portion and the two are joined by means of the belt while the dress is closed at the back.



G308. Girl's Dress. 6 to 12 years.

A CHILD'S BISHOP DRESS.

Such a simple little dress as this one is always dainty and charming. The sleeves are joined to it in bishop style and the whole dress is gathered at the upper edge and seamed to the yoke. This one can be made either half low or high as liked and the sleeves can either be the short ones illustrated or those that extend to the wrists. Persian lawn with the yoke trimmed with medallions is illustrated but all those that are used for child's Bishop Dress. The dresses are 2, 4 and 6 years.



G367. Child's Bishop Dress. 2, 4 and 6 years.

Material required for medium size (10 years) is 4 1/2 yards 24, 3 3/4 yards 32 or 3 3/4 yards 44 inches wide with 1/2 yard 27 inches wide and 6 1/4 yards of banding for trimming.

The pattern (G308) may be had in sizes for girls from 6 to 12 years of age at any May Mantion agency or will be mailed on receipt of price (10c.). Address, 132 West Twenty-seventh street, New York; or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SEASONABLE RECIPES.

GREEN PEAS.

If the peas are fresh the pods are green and crisp and are sweet and juicy. Wash before shelling and boil the pods separately 15 minutes. Take them up, strain the water in which they were boiled, put the peas into it and boil about 15 minutes or until the peas are tender, adding salt when nearly done. Let the water boil nearly away, add butter, a little sugar and white pepper. A little hot cream may be added or milk thickened with flour.

ASPARAGUS.

Break into 2-inch pieces, keeping the tips by themselves. Boil in salted water until tender, adding the tips after 5 minutes. Drain and add melted butter, lemon juice and a little white pepper and serve on toast. Or pour white sauce over it and serve with or without toast.

LYONNAISE POTATOES.

Fry 1 tablespoon of chopped onion in 2 tablespoons of butter. Add 2 cups of cold boiled potatoes cut into dice and seasoned with salt and pepper. Stir carefully until heated through and slightly browned, sprinkle with 1 tablespoon of chopped parsley and serve in a hot dish. A little lemon juice added to the hot butter gives a good flavor.

IN THE SHOPS OF ADVERTISERS.

There is nothing like good sultry weather to drive people to the seashore and during the past week the boats of the Nahant line have been thronged with excursionists who have sought relief from the heated city in a trip to Bass Point, that delightful spot by the ocean where it is always cool and restful. The double steamer service is now in effect whereby patrons of the line are assured nearly an hourly service from Otis wharf, one minute from Rowe's wharf L station.

A very complete stock of tents, flags, awnings, boat covers and hammocks will be found at W. H. McLellan's, Haymarket square. This firm makes a specialty of renting canopies for wedding purposes.

If one is in need of a desk or any piece of furniture to add to the equipment of the office he will do well to avail himself of the privileges of the special sale of these articles which is being conducted by the Dotten-Dunton Desk Company at 96 Pearl street.

By far the most satisfactory and direct method of communication with one's friends or business associates at a distance is by means of the telephone. One is assured of prompt delivery of his message, knowledge of when and to whom it is delivered and direct personal communication. The installation of a telephone in the home is in these days almost a necessity. If contemplating adding this modern convenience to the comforts of the home consult the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.

L. P. Hollander & Company are offering customers some very stylish men's summer suits at \$15 which were formerly \$20 and \$22, also an extensive line of boys' washable suits in both the sailor and Russian effects. These suits are being sold for \$2.50 which is about half of their original price. The patron of this concern will find a large variety of automobile toys among the many other attractions of the choice stock of Hollander & Company.

One of the greatest comforts for hot weather is a New Bedford Better Bed Hammock. No piazza is properly furnished without one and the price is very moderate if ordered of the C. F. Wing Company of New Bedford, Mass. Ten

NEW YORK PASSES BILL STOPPING ALL NOISES OF STREET

NEW YORK.—The board of aldermen, without a dissenting vote, has passed an anti-noise ordinance.

Most of the unnecessary noises of the streets will be terminated if the measure becomes a law. The act now goes today to Mayor McClellan for a hearing. He has given no indication of his views.

Some of the unnecessary noises which the public may not have to endure in the near future are:

Yells of "Of Clo," by a chorus of about 3000.

Shrieks of "Strawber" and "Pineap" and similar cries by about 5000 of the lusty lugged.

Blasts of trumpets announcing the arrival of scissors grinders.

Junkmen's discordant bells.

Announcements of rare bargains in fish by a great band of criers.

Strange noises of those who put up clotheslines.

Cries of all those who sell flowers, cries which few can understand.

Wheezing old organs which grind out antiquated tunes long ago laid at rest by a majority of the citizens.

Alderman Dowling, floor leader of the Democratic side, said:

"There can be no doubt in the mind of any member of this board that this ordinance proposes to bring about a good reform. We all know that one of the most disagreeable features of life in New York in the summer months is the constant roar made by street criers. They could ply their trade without causing a public disturbance. There is no desire to injure any honest man who is trying to make a living by street peddling, but, on the other hand, there is no reason why he should be permitted to disturb the majority who do not care to patronize him."

CONNECTICUT TAX LIST GIVES VALUE

HARTFORD, Conn.—Figures gathered by State Tax Commissioner W. H. Corbin show the total value of property in Connecticut as returned for the tax list is \$922,071,592. The town authorities returned lists of taxable property of an aggregate value of \$770,599,592, but the board of equalization increased the total valuation by \$151,472,000 for purposes of taxation.

EDUCATORS DESIRE TO WIDEN STUDENT INTERCHANGE IDEA

LONDON.—The student interchange idea, which had its inception in the educational provisions made by Cecil Rhodes, is broadening and a new scheme for the interchange of university students between the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, rivaling the earlier one in importance, is in process of formation, with every prospect of success.

The idea, which is supported by an influential committee headed by the Right Hon. H. M. Asquith, prime minister of Great Britain, and Lord Strathcona, high commissioner of Canada, and includes the heads of the chief universities in the United Kingdom, with the endorsement also of the presidents of the American and Canadian universities, aims to provide opportunity to students of the three countries to obtain some real insight into the life, progress and customs of other nations with a minimum of inconvenience to their academic work, and at the least possible expense.

The promoters recommend the instituting of certain traveling scholarships, the selections for which should be along the lines of the Rhodes scholarships, the selected candidate in addition to his academic qualifications to be what is popularly known as an "all around" man.

Twenty-eight of these scholarships are proposed, 14 to be available for universities in the United Kingdom, 10 for the United States and four for Canada, the American students securing a 10 weeks' tour in Great Britain under the guidance of a university man, the British students on the other hand to be given a similar tour of the United States and Canada during their respective long vacations.

The selection of scholars will be subject to certain rules which provide among other things that the candidates shall be chosen by the student body from a large number of eligibles nominated by the college authorities.

Eligibles must have completed their junior year, but not have begun their fourth.

Preference shall be given to men who have shown interest in international, national, industrial, civic and social problems.

Scholars must keep a detailed written record of their visit, together with their impressions, for inspection by the executive and general committees as well as by their university authorities.

PLUMMER'S 531-535 Washington Street Boston

Crawford Plummer & Co.

Shirt Waist Bargains

Dainty pattern white cross-bar muslin; Gibson plait, with pocket; Dutch collar of embroidery, edged with Val. lace; Windsor ties in navy, brown, red and lavender.....1.00

Two pretty high-neck models, yoke of Val. and bordered with heavy embroidered motifs, 3-4 sleeve.....1.98

Dutch Neck Waist, yoke of Val. and thread lace, three rows of dainty embroidery and Val. insertion below yoke, trimmed sleeve and back, 3-4 sleeve.....1.98

Lingerie Waist, made of sheer batiste with handsome yoke front and back of embroidery, Val. laces and medal-lions.....2.98

Middy Waist See Picture The Middy Waist, made of white drill cloth, collar and tie of navy or cadet, 3-4 sleeves, turned-back cuff and pocket.....1.00

Crawford Plummer & Co.

531-535 WASHINGTON ST. BOSTON.

Children and Young People Throughout the United States who wish to be employed during the summer vacation are requested to send their names and addresses to Circulation Manager of The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.

RATES

One insertion, 12 cents a line,
three or more insertions, 10 cents
a line.

Classified Advertisements

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4330
Back Bay, or, if preferred, a rep-
resentative will call on you to dis-
cuss advertising

REAL ESTATE

YOUR
ROOF

GRAVEL SLATE AND METAL ROOFING.
SHEET METAL WORK.
Skylights, Ventilators, Gutters and Con-
ductors put up and repaired.
ARTIFICIAL STONE WALKS, WATER-
TIGHT CELLARS, ASPHALT FLOORS.
W. A. MURTFELDT CO.
161 Devonshire St., Room 1002.

Robert Gallagher Co.
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
PLASTERERS

METAL FIRING AND LATHING.
106 DEVONSHIRE ST., ROOM 33, BOSTON.
Estimates promptly furnished on large
and small jobs; personal attention given to
new, alteration and repair work.

TELEPHONE MAIN 69.
Oh, Solitude, HERE are thy charms
That ages have seen in thy face.
HERE, free from distracting alarms,
Is Solitude's hiding place.
Painted and blinded, in COMPLETE repair,
with a charming oak grove setting and
a 12-room Mansard Roof Cottage
quiet, restful surroundings; price \$2000, 1/2
cash; liberal discount for ALL cash.
Address PETTINGILL & PEAR, 30 Brattle St.,
Boston; this will not appear again.

C. A. MCINTOSH

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES.
Specials in Boston, Brookline, Medford and
Lexington, also elsewhere; property; rents
collected, estates cared for. Room 845, Trem-
ont bldg. Call or write.

Farms Throughout New England
For business, pleasure or investment,
from \$300 to \$50,000; illustrated circular
free—no postal charges. Dept. 76, P. F.
LELAND, 113 Devonshire st.

ON PECONIC BAY—Water front prop-
erty, hotel, cottage sites or acreage; beau-
tiful woods, drives, splendid roads, boat-
ing, bathing and fishing; exceptional ad-
vantages for hotel business. Address D. R.
WIGGINS, Sag Harbor, Long Island, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL MAINE HOME.
3 hours out; buildings new and cost
\$12,000; 10 acres; \$1200 cash this week.
photo. MR. HODGE, 8 Grand View ave.,
Somerville, Mass.

FOR SALE—A fine 10-room house in Ar-
lington Heights; corner lot; to G. W.
FLEET, 31 Fay Street St., So. Boston; tele-
phone Fort Hill 1734.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

WINTHROP—Up-to-date house of 10
rooms; located in beautiful section of this
beautiful town; see photo 150 Devonshire
st., city, S. A. M., 111 noon; telephone 1215.
Main, T. H. M., 111 noon; telephone 1215.
Main, T. H. M., 111 noon; telephone 1215.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns.
A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give
you information as to terms.

FINANCIAL

1800 ACRES irrigated land in Wyoming,
\$18 per acre; for ranch or farming; good
fences and buildings; railroad siding on
land near buildings; perpetual water right;
will make 45 40-acre farms; excellent land
and abundance of water. Write W. E.
OTIS, Dale, Wis.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns.
A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give
you information as to terms.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE
FIVE PER CENT. MORTGAGES
Secured by first lien on improved real es-
tate in Kansas City, Mo. Write
for offerings.

CORN BELT BANK
KANSAS CITY, MO.

SELL EPPICH
325 COOPER BLDG.,
Denver, Colorado.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns.
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you information as to terms.

APARTMENTS TO LET

STEAM HEATED APARTMENTS, best
plumbing, etc., in desirable parts of Rox-
bury and Dorchester; summer rates.
A few new stores on Tremont st. Apply
to owner, Main 2617.

TO LET—Furnished apartment, 8 rms.
and bath; modern conveniences; central lo-
cation. Apply 57 Westland ave., suite 3, City.

TO LET—Furnished apartment, 8 rms.
and bath; modern conveniences; central lo-
cation. Apply 57 Westland ave., suite 3, City.

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and bath; modern conveniences; central lo-
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cation. Apply 57 Westland ave., suite 3, City.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns.
A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give
you information as to terms.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET IN JAMAICA PLAIN
On Hathaway st., on South st., a sunny, at-
tractive house of 10 rooms, laundry and
bath; rent moderate. Apply to LAURENCE
MINOT, 18 Tremont st., Boston.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns.
A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give
you information as to terms.

SUMMER HOMES

Campobello, N. B.
THE BEAUTIFUL ESTATE known as
GRAY FRIARS

to rent, furnished, for the season. A
large, low, rambling house, with annex,
large stable and 16 acres directly on
Friar Bay. Ten sleeping rooms, coach-
man's quarters, billiard room. All the
modern improvements. Apply to the
owner.

ALEX. S. PORTER
75 State Street

WEST CHOP
Martha's Vineyard

TO LET, FULLY FUR-
NISHED, large house, eight
sleeping rooms, open fires, modern
conveniences. Land runs to
the sea. ALEX. S. PORTER, 75
State Street.

TOP HULL HILL

TO LET FURNISHED—11 rooms, piazza 4
sides, grand extensive ocean views; unex-
ceptional neighborhood; near yacht club;
rent reasonable. GEO. M. MCCOY, 45 Kirby
st., Boston.

TO LET—One new 8-room furnished cot-
tage, running water, splendid location on
shore of outer Boothbay harbor, private
bathing beach, etc. Inquire of E. E.
HAIN, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

A DELIGHTFUL PLACE among mts.
and lakes; excellent rates for June; good ta-
ble; fine auto drives; near lake, HOL-
BROOK FARM, West Swanzey, N. H.

TO LET—Room with country outlook; 20
minutes to Park st. subway. Address C.
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TO LET—A 7-room house with improve-
ments, 20 minutes from the North station.
Address P. 165, Monitor Office.

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KEEL HOUSE
C. W. GUY FURNITURE CO.
86 CANAL ST., BOSTON.
Manufacturers' agents for first-class fur-
niture; reasonable terms.

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A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give
you information as to terms.

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SELECT BOARDING HOUSE, within 3
m. walk of Falmouth and St. Paul sts.,
transients accommodated with room and
board; references exchanged. MRS. H.
HILBRETH, 136 St. Botolph st., Boston.

BROOKLINE—Nicely furnished room in a
first-class neighborhood with a private
family in a nice, quiet home, 5 minutes
walk from electric and steam cars. Ad-
dress E. 153, Monitor Office.

WILLIAM-BY-THY-SEA
ROOMS with board, charming private
home, address WILLAND COTTAGE,
York Beach, Maine.

LYNN-BY-THY-SEA
235 Ocean st., Private boarding house,
near Red Rock, all conveniences.

BUNTINGTON AVE., No. 38—Front suite
of 2 large furnished rooms; private bath
connected; single rooms; private house;
ref. required; tourists accommodated.

HOTEL WESTLAND, Westland ave.,
suite 20—Cool, light rooms; connecting or
single; continuous hot water; telephone;
tourists accommodated.

54 ST. STEPHEN ST., near cor. Gains-
borough st., Newly and beautifully furnished
house; large parlor, alcove, square and
side rooms; telephone.

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Rooms central,
very comfortable; good cooking; convenient
for Christian Scientists. PARKHOUSE, 18
Northumberland st.

ONE or two furnished rooms, or will rent
or share suite, all modern; with good board
and service. MRS. E. C. SHERMAN, Tele-
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FINCH LANE FOR TOURISTS.
109 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., near Boyl-
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nished.

NEW YORK CITY, MISS J. E. RANKIN,
27 W. 94th st., near Central Park; Christian
Scientists preferred; tourists accommodated.

BACK BAY, 292 W. Newton st., Newly
fur. house; alcove, side and sq. rooms; con-
h. w.; tel.; tourists accommodated.

31ST ST., 39 EAST, New York—Rooms,
single or in suite; meals optional; summer
rates. MRS. D. E. J. THILL.

NO. 102 GAINSBORO ST., suite 3—An
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Tel. Back Bay 3758-5.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—Ladies wish to hire one
square furnished room; steam heat and
bath; would share small suite with desirable
party. Address A. 178, Monitor Office.

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WANTED—Boards in private family
for summer; colonial house, modern im-
provements; beautiful location, high eleva-
tion; near water; to Boston, German and
French spoken. Address 229 Park ave.,
Arlington Heights, Mass.

NEW YORK, 44th st., 214 West—Large
and small rooms with excellent board; re-
ferences.

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Board, residence
for any period. Address MABE, 20 East
Clarendon st.

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and small rooms with excellent board; re-
ferences.

HOMESEEKERS

In the Land of SUNSHINE and PLENTY

On our new Railroad, we have, in Southwest Arkansas, one of the most
fertile, blackland Sections in the country. We produce from this soil a Greater
Variety of Crops and in Greater Abundance than any other community in
AMERICA. One first-season field of ALFALFA containing fifteen acres sold for
Eight Hundred and Three Dollars (\$803.00). Many Farmers have paid for their
farms in full with products of second year.
This is one of the Most Delightful of Climates. The water, both spring
and Artesian Well Water, is in great abundance and the equal of the
best. We offer Unheard of Opportunities to good, sober, industrious farm-
ers and fruit growers, stock breeders, etc. Land is low in price and high
in quality. Fruit of All Kinds. Vegetables Every Month in the Year. HOME-
SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS—First and Third Tuesdays of each month. Farmers,
Gardeners, Stockmen and Fruit Growers, we especially invite you. Write at once.

M. P. & G. Railroad Co. Industrial and Irrigation Dept.
EDWARD B. ELSON, Manager.
Kansas City Life Building, KANSAS CITY, MO., or Nashville, Arkansas.

SUMMER BOARD
WILL take two children, preferably 5
years or older, to board July, Aug. and
Sept.; best surroundings, wholesome
care and country advantages; none but
Protestants need apply; references ex-
changed. Address C. 155, Monitor Office.

NEWTONVILLE—Comfortable place for
summer; piazza lawn, good board; near
steam and electric; phone 629-3 Newton
North, Mrs. A. M. MITCHELL, 22 Bowers st.

BOARDERS wanted; reasonable rates; 2
blocks from trolley and station; no chil-
dren; good board. Address Box 75, Freneau,
New Jersey, Monmouth Co.

PLEASANT VIEW, Lake Spafford, N. H.
An ideal house for summer guests. Write
or call for particulars. MISS HENDERSON,
Lake Spafford, N. H.

WANTED—Permanent or summer board-
ers; pleasant surroundings; good board;
JULIA M. CLARK, Smithtown Branch,
Long Island, N. Y.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
WM. FRANKLIN HALL
ACCOUNTANT; books audited, examina-
tions and investigations conducted with the
utmost care and efficiency.

53 STATE STREET,
Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS
Gas, Electric and Hydraulic Engineer
Plans, estimates, examinations and re-
commendations. RUSSELL S. FERRIS,
Fisher bldg., Chicago.

ACCOUNTS WANTED
MANUFACTURER or wholesaler, desir-
ing live, intelligent business getting rep-
resentation, Mississippi, Louisiana and Ala-
bama. Write to J. E. WING, New Orleans, La.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

CORRESPONDENCE for practitioners
and lecturers given special attention by ex-
perienced stenographer and typist. MISS
EDITH THURGOOD, 157 First National
Bank, Chicago.

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AUTOMOBILES for HIRE

WITH complete, competent drivers, by the hour, day,
week or month; seven and five seater Grand Pierce
Arrow and Loewmobile touring cars, limousines and
landaus.

REDUCED RATES

Saturdays and Sundays and holidays excepted; 7
seater cars, \$5 per hour, \$25 per day; 5 seater cars
\$4 and \$4 per hour, \$20 and \$20 per day; large and
small parties accommodated; open day and night.
S. A. WENNER, 125 Clarendon street, tele-
phone 67 and 2564 Monitor.

PEERLESS CARS

Up-to-date cars by the hour, day, week or
month. If you are going to rent a car, why
not rent the best? We guarantee to take
you there and bring you back JOSEPH
S. DONOVAN, 171 Huntington ave.,
Phone B. 1016.

1908 PACKARDS

FOR RENT, by hour, day or week. M. O.
NUTTING, 15 Berkeley st., Boston, Mass.;
phone Tremont 211 or 212.

FOR THE AUTOMOBILE

ENAMELAC LEATHER FINISH in five
colors makes old leather new in your auto
or on your furniture; \$1 per can; ask your
dealer or send direct. ENAMELAC VAR-
NISH CO., 75 Main st., Racine, Wis.

WANTED

WANTED—A gasoline runabout; must be
in good condition and cheap for cash.
Address G. 172, Monitor Office.

MACHINERY

SAFES AND MACHINERY
moved promptly by YOUNG, SMITH &
HOPKINS, 571 Atlantic avenue.

TYPEWRITERS

ABSOLUTELY BEST MACHINES rented
and sold; low prices; repairing and sup-
plies. J. A. J. SHANNON & CO., 380
Washington st., opp. Old South (1 right);
established 1891; tel. 587 Main.

3 MONTHS FOR \$5.00

Rent allowed on purchase. Easy terms.
(Agents wanted.) WELLINGTON VISITING
TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Record Bldg.

REMINENT TYPEWRITERS at \$15 each
while they last.
A. R. ANDREWS, Established 1892
3 Tremont pl. 61 Beacon st.

YACHTS AND BOATS

BOSTON FLAG POLE CO.
Dealers in
SPARS, FLAG, TENT AND POLES
FOR RUSTIC FENCES.
100 BROADWAY EXTENSION,
Near Dorchester ave. South Boston.
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FOR SALE

High Grade, Roll-Top Mahog-
any Desk
66 inches wide; an opportunity to ob-
tain a desk at a very reasonable
price. Inquire Room 7.
Christian Science Publishing Society,
FALMOUTH AND ST. PAUL STS.

FOR SALE
at a low figure, a very profitable upholster-
ing and retail mahogany furniture busi-
ness of antique and reproductions of the
late W. J. Conway. A private sale of the
above stock now going on. 30 Brattle st.,
Cambridge, Mass.

HATTERS
WM. R. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER,
10 Avery st., few doors south of Adams
House, street floor, makes a specialty of
Panama work; Panamas and straw
cleaned, new bands and sweat leather
while you wait; 35 years' experience.

HELP WANTED

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the FamilyThe Strawberry, First
Cousin to the Rose

As the rose is, by common consent, queen among flowers, so is the strawberry among fruits. It is an interesting coincidence, too, that, as classed botanically, both belong to the same family.

Although the Puritans did not find the new world a land flowing with milk and honey, yet they found much, besides the privilege of religious liberty, to compensate for the physical hardships which they were forced to undergo. Among these compensations was the native strawberry, which far exceeded in size and lusciousness those known across the water. It was Roger Williams who is quoted as saying, "This berry is one of the fruits growing naturally in these parts. It is of itself excellent, so that one of the chief dignitaries of England was wont to say that 'God could have made, but never did, a better berry.' In some parts where the natives have planted, I have many times seen as many as would fill a good ship within a few miles compass." An early writer declared that he had seen several meadow strawberries four and one half inches in circumference, and bushes which were between three and four inches.

Many plants both from New England and Virginia were taken to England early in the seventeenth century, where they made no little sensation and were largely cultivated. Later on, the glory of the strawberry as found in the eastern states was dimmed by a wonderful variety introduced from Chile, which was grown first in California and later distributed throughout the country. From this Chilean berry, crossed with the native varieties, have come the most famous of the innumerable sorts now under cultivation in the United States.

The Amazon

Although not the largest or longest river the Amazon is the most wonderful river in the world, with a mouth 130 miles in width, and with a force of water that repels, or at least overflows, the ocean to a distance of more than 30 leagues. Yet, in spite of the weight of the river, the tide makes its influence felt for 500 miles from the coast. The easterly trade winds blow almost invariably upward, so as to be ready to help the vessel against the adverse currents. Kansas City Star.

The whole of heraldry and of chivalry in courtesy. A man of fine manners will pronounce your name with all the grandeur that titles of nobility could ever add. Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The
Christian Science
Monitor

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ing, 1 Madison Ave., New York city.
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gan Ave., Chicago.European Advertising Bureau,
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rey St., Strand, London.

THE HEART OF BOSTON

Visitors in Boston are always inter-
ested, sometimes delighted, sometimes
amused, as their ideas of life prompt, by
the sight of a big blossomy garden, elm-
shaded grassy reaches, even fields where
a crowd of boys are busy with baseball,
lying in the very heart of the city. Shops
range all down one side of the Public
Garden, even venturing across Arlington
street toward the glories of Common-
wealth avenue, while the open Common
is bounded on two sides by the busiest
shopping district of the city, on a third
by a thoroughfare for heavy traffic on its
way to West Boston bridge, on a fourth
by picture and book shops and on the
fifth by the State House and Beacon
street clubs. Bostonians are so used to
the Garden and Common, says a "con-
tributor, that they are not properly ap-
preciated. To visitors they are the most
characteristic fact of Boston life.

In early spring the trees in the Garden
are feathery with bursting buds and ten-
der leaves. The air is sweet with the

BOSTON PUBLIC GARDEN.
Showing the swan boats on the lake.BOSTON COMMON.
Showing the famous Frog pond and mall by which people cross on business errands.

odor of moistening earth and early flow-
ers and harmonious with bird notes.
Blackbirds and robins abound, and the
song sparrow fills your ears with melody.
The squirrels are clamorous for nuts and
venturesome. A friend who has been in
most of the civilized world, told me that
in no city had he seen the birds and
squirrels so friendly as in the Boston
Common and Garden. I have never seen
any of them plucked or hurt. It is their
city preserve. One day last spring a
Garden squirrel ran swiftly toward me
and up on to my shoulder in a jiffy.

On summer evenings the walks are
thronged, the benches full with Boston's
day-at-homes. There may be seen men
stayed together by a common yearning
for comradeship. Perhaps one is the
center of a fluttering circle of pigeons.

Another across the way throws a rival
shower of grain to the birds. There is
much fluttering and whirling, then some
laughing and speech, and the two groups
become one, as the men share a bench,
while the "cloud of witnesses" to their
friendliness grows larger.

In "the season" five cents invested will
take you around the pond in the swan-
boat dear to the heart of every grown-up
who was a child in Boston. I went last
summer to see if any of the magic re-
membered from my earliest adventures
remained. On the whole I found it even
more delightful. One incident will il-
lustrate many that are object lessons in
loving kindness. One evening a little
girl came hurrying down to the small
landing just as one of the boats was
about to depart. She was carrying in

her arms a boy a trifle smaller than
herself. She got him aboard and securely
seated, and then she climbed off, explain-
ing to an onlooker that she meant to let
Jimmy go round twice on the dime, for
he loved it so and would be more com-
fortable all night if he got cooled off.
Mother love was reflected on her eager
face.

If studious Boston paused more often
to consider the Garden as really a garden
and the Common a beauty to be loved
and enjoyed by herself as well as by her
adopted children, her visitors might more
quickly arrive at the conclusion they
eventually reach that the early love of
freedom, beauty and the good of the
city which perpetuated itself in these
green-growing spaces still lives in the
heart of Boston.

Oh, if souls had courage enough to resign themselves to the work of puri-
fication, without having any weak and foolish pity on themselves, what a
noble and happy progress they would make. But few are willing to lose the
earth. If they advance some distance, as soon as the sea is rutted, dejected,
they cast anchor, and often desert from the voyage. It is of consequence
not to look too much at one's own state, not to lose courage, not to afford
any nourishment to self-love, which is so deep seated that its empire is not
easily demolished.—Mme. Guyon.

A Novelist at Eighty

Amelia E. Barr, an Anglo-American
writer, once celebrated as the promising
young authoress of "A Bow of Orange
Ribbon," has though barely 80 years
of age published her fifty-ninth suc-
cessful novel. In an interview some time
ago, Mrs. Barr said:

"During the four months when I was
reading up on the history of New York
city to prepare for writing 'The Straw-
berry Handkerchief,' I couldn't help ask-
ing myself if New York business men
would sacrifice as much for a principle
today as they did when King George im-
posed the Stamp Act. Perhaps you do
not know that before the revolution
even started the merchants of New York
not only threw the King's revenue
stamps into the river, but sacrificed the
profits of a season's crops.... for a principle.

"I doubt if New York would do that
today.... Reverence is the foundation
of good citizenship. You cannot have
good citizens unless you have good chil-
dren; you can't have good children unless
they reverence their parents; and they
won't do that unless their parents are
worthy of it."

Fame's Little Day

Once, in the reading room of a small
hotel in a little city of northern France,
we discovered a small encyclopedia that
contained some very diverting informa-
tion. We learned, for example, that F.
Marion Crawford was an American no-
velist who had recently written a book
called "With the Immortals," which pil-
loried scathingly the lives of certain
members of the French Academy. Under
the head of "The United States" we
found that the President of the great
republic was one "A. Chester." With no
further introduction we quote from the
department "Portraits and World's
News" in the London Illustrated News
of Dec. 5, 1908:

"James S. Palmer, Vice-President-elect
of the United States, may possibly look
forward to filling one day the position of
President."—Bookman.

Its Fruity Flavor

"Old boy, that oration of yours was a
peach."
"It wasn't so bad. I had—pruned
it down till it was just about the right
size."—Chicago Tribune.

London Millinery

The London Times says that the
genius of the milliner is triumphant just
now, in being able to convince women
that they might far better be out of the
world than out of fashion. It was said
of Pepsy that "Dearly as he loved to talk,
he could not enjoy nor shine in a con-
versation when he thought himself un-
suitably dressed." This is still true of
many men, but it is far more true of
women; and it is this side of their vanity
that the milliner encourages and culti-
vates, and over which she finally tyrannizes.

Through the loom new fashions flow
like flies
In thousand gaudy shapes
is a description as accurate now as it
was in the reign of Elizabeth; only the
"gaudy shapes" change more speedily, and
the Tyrant whispers to the elegant that not
only is the hat of December impossible
for March, but the hat of March must
be discarded with the arrival of the
nightingale.

The present tendency to exaggeration
in hats is no new thing, as every one
knows who has any acquaintance with
old prints and caricatures. Fortunately,
when the milliner's tyranny is carried
too far there are always to be found
brave spirits ready to resist it. So it is
that at this moment, when the show
rooms of the modistes are full of eccen-
tricities, we notice that the best-dressed
women are not wearing them, but are
cleverly adapting the new ideas to their
individual needs. This accounts for the
charming array of toques at one of the
most notable weddings recently.

Business Rules

The following concise bits of advice
had place on the walls of the bank of the
elder Baron Rothschild:

Carefully examine every detail of your
business. Be prompt in everything.
Take time to consider and then decide
quickly. Dare to go forward. Bear
troubles patiently. Be brave in the
struggle of life. Maintain your in-
tegrity as a sacred thing. Never tell
business lies. Make no useless acquaint-
ances. Never to appear something more
than you are. Pay your debts promptly.
Employ your time well. Be polite to
everybody. Never be discouraged. Then
work hard and you will succeed.

Whatever enlarges hope will exalt
courage.—Plutarch.

"My Psalm"

I mourn no more my vanished years.
Beneath a tender rain,
An April rain of smiles and tears,
My heart is young again.

The west winds blow, and sighing low,
I hear the glad streams run;
The windows of my soul I throw
Wide open to the sun.

I plow no more a desert land,
To harvest weed and tare;
The manna dropping from God's hand
Relukes my painful care.

I break my pilgrim staff, I lay
Aside the toiling oar;
The angel sought so far away
I welcome at my door.

The 'woods shall wear their robes of
praise,
The south wind softly sigh,
And sweet calm days in golden haze
Melt down the amber sky.

Enough that blessings undeserved
Have marked my erring track;
That whoso'er my feet have swerved,
His chastening turned me back;

That more and more a Providence
Of love is understood,
Making the spring of time and sense
Sweet with eternal good....

That care and trial seem at last,
Through memory's sunset air,
Like mountain-ranges overpast,
In purple distance fair;

That all the jarring notes of life
Seem blending in a psalm,
And all the angles of its strife
Slow rounding into calm.

And so the shadows fall apart,
And so the west winds play;
And all the windows of my heart
I open to the day.

—Whittier.

A Breach of Etiquette

Under the third empire in France
Sainte-Beuve, the famous critic, brought
disgrace upon himself because at break-
fast at the Tuileries he carelessly
opened his napkin and placed it over his
two knees. To this he added the crime
of cutting his egg in two at the middle.
Court etiquette prescribed that the half-
folded napkin should lie on the left knee
and the top of the egg was to be merely
broken with the edge of the spoon and
drained with the tip of the spoon. For
his failings in these respects Sainte-
Beuve's name was stricken off the imperi-
al visiting list.—London Chronicle.

Dutch Colonists in America

"To beat the Dutch" has long been a
catchword expressing the utmost of un-
expectedness. It is strange to consider
that the Dutch were of all the explorers
of the seventeenth century the most in-
terprising, enterprising and successful, but
that their possessions today are small on
this hemisphere, while Australia, Tas-
mania, New Zealand and Cape Colony
are all in the hands of their rival, Great
Britain. Munsey's Magazine comments
on the fact that the captain of one of
their most interesting expeditions, Henry
Hudson, was an Englishman, whose gift
to Holland was seized and held by men
of British stock.

The Dutch ships went boldly out to
China. They sailed around the Cape of
Good Hope and planted there a colony.
The Dutch first made the voyage
around South America. Cape Horn was
named after a city of the Netherlands.
Their mariners first beheld the shores of
Australia and Tasmania and New Zea-
land. They mastered the Portuguese in

the Indian ocean. They seized the Mo-
luca islands. Their queer little vessels
reeled through the ice floes of the Ant-
arctic sea, and their captains set foot on
lands where men had never been before.

Shortly after Hudson's discovery a
little hamlet was planted on Manhattan
island, to which flocked adventurers from
many lands. When the place had a
population of only 300 no fewer than
18 languages were spoken in it. Thus,
from the very first, Manhattan was
neither Dutch nor English, but as it is
today, entirely cosmopolitan.

The town grew very slowly. In 1653
there were only 800 people in New Am-
sterdam; but in that year a book written
by Joest Hagen excited much interest in
Europe as to the colony; and in 1664
emigration had raised the number of
inhabitants to 1500. Yet, all through
the colonial period, New York was in-
ferior in size to Boston and to Philadel-
phia; and even in 1790 it had only 30,000
people.

An Empire Day Message

In his Empire day message to the
Montreal Standard Lord Strathcona re-
calls that it is 71 years since he came
out to Canada from Scotland, and he
thinks that that fact constitutes him
a good Canadian. Canada was then only
a name; Australia was Botany Bay, and
Africa the Dark Continent. In three
quarters of a century great changes have
come. The empire is a reality, and the
Canadian boy is a loyal citizen, not only
of Canada, but also of a world-wide con-
federacy. He prophesies that before the
end of the century the Dominion will
boast as great a population as the Unit-
ed Kingdom. He advises that the citizens
of the King's various dominions "knock
together a bit" and exhibit an imperial
consciousness.—Toronto News.

President Taft's Story

President Taft confessed to a delega-
tion of Ohio woolen manufacturers lately
that he had become bewildered by the
intricacies of the tariff bill. The dele-
gation was the seventh that had called
in the last few days. All of them urged
conflicting changes in the schedule as
proposed in the Senate bill. The Presi-
dent threw up his hands when the sev-
enth radically different view was urged.
"Gentlemen, gentlemen," he exclaimed,
"you remind me of an experience I had
on my recent trip into the South. When
passing through the mountains of Ten-
nessee a reception committee boarded our
car to accompany us to a town in which
I was to speak. They were fine fellows,
and the chairman of the committee was
anxious to tell me all about the country.
Our train was running along the bank of
a beautiful stream, and I asked its name.
The chairman mumbled something that
was unintelligible. I asked him to repeat
it. Again he mumbled so that I couldn't
catch what he said.

"I beg your pardon," I said, but I
didn't understand it. Will you spell it?"
"Waal, I don't reckon as how I kin,"
he replied. "Some folks spells it one way,
other folks spells it another, and still
other folks spells it different. In my
poor judgment, judge, they ain't no cor-
rect way to spell it."

The President added that he would
confess that the story explained his
position fairly well on some of the tariff
schedules. Philadelphia Ledger.

THE SONS OF GOD

There is no phase of Jesus' teaching
more insistent than that which declares
that now is man the son of the heavenly
Father. Jesus clearly declared the fact
that God is the universal Father, and
that he is the Father of one man as
much as another. For instance, he cau-
tioned men against being anxious about
their lives and the supply of their needs,
and said, "Behold the fowls of the air;
for they sow not, neither do they reap,
nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly
Father feedeth them. Are ye not much
better than they?" Jesus said: "You're
Father. Again, in that most pathetic
scene at Jesus' tomb, when the faithful
and sorrowing Mary stood weeping be-
fore the empty sepulchre, until she saw
the Master standing near, he said to her:
"Go to my brethren, and say unto them,
I ascend unto my Father, and your
Father; and to my God, and your God."

Here he plainly indicated that God is
the Father of all. He called his disci-
ples brethren and assured them of their

sonship to the heavenly Father. He
taught the multitude to pray to "our
Father."

All Christians read and are comforted
by these teachings. Yet the great con-
trast in the characters of human beings
shows that some of their qualities can
not spring from God.

What is a son? As simple a definition
as one could give would be "that which
is created by, and of the substance of,
the father." The nature of God must
therefore be known before one can pos-
sibly know his son. John said "God is
Love." He also said "Love is of God,
and every one that loveth is born of
God." Here we learn that love is the
manifestation of sonship to the Father.
God is Spirit. Hence spirituality is also
a manifestation of this sonship. God is
Mind. His son must of necessity re-
flect the qualities of Mind. God is good.
Therefore only those thoughts which are
good are emanations from the source of
all good.

The conclusion follows from this pre-

mise that only the good and true
thoughts within constitute the sonship
to the Father in each individual, and
that all other thoughts are not of the
Father and are to be cast out. Hence
the need for each one of us to purify
himself in order to be the son or likeness
of God.

It is a mistake which works ill for a
man to believe that he is a child of God,
without the understanding which ap-
proaches the Father in each individual, and
spurs endeavor to work out his sal-
vation. Christian Science teaches a man
how this may be done and encourages
each individual to analyze his thoughts
and turn away from all that is unlike
God, in order to be the perfect mani-
festation of good.

A student of mathematics would know
that the teacher and the text-books were
to be depended upon only as assistants
to the understanding of the science of
numbers, and that each student must
perceive and utilize for himself this
science, or nothing would ever be ac-
complished. Neither the teacher, however
wise, nor the text-book, however com-
plete, could make him a mathematician.
Surely this is also true in our search
for Truth, whereby man is regenerated.

The problem of each individual is to
cast out all evil thoughts and keep his
consciousness filled with the good
thoughts which constitute his sonship to
God.

Great Lakes Contain Amer-
ican Shipping

During the fiscal year ending June,
1908, American shipbuilding surpassed
all previous records. The total number
of vessels built during that period was
1457, with a gross tonnage of 614,216.
It will probably surprise most Ameri-
cans to know that the United States is
ranked only by England in the aggre-
gate documentary merchant shipping.
America has 25,425 vessels, gross ton-
nage 7,365,445, against England's 11,533
vessels, gross tonnage 18,709,537. The
tonnage, however, shows a vital differ-
ence in the size of the prospective ves-
sels. But most of the large shipping of
the United States is carried on the
great lakes or in purely domestic coast-
wise trade, therefore the world at large
sees but little of the American flag.

Give me within the work which calls to-
day
To see Thy finger gently beckoning on;
So struggle grows to freedom, work to
play,
And toil begun from Thee, to Thee are
done.
—J. F. Clarke.

Children's Department

A Hummingbird

The ruby-throated hummingbird is a
frequent visitor in New England gar-
dens, says the New England Magazine.
Each flower is visited in turn, and the
nectar extracted with surprising rapid-
ity, and suddenly, as we watch, he has
disappeared. But no, if our eyes are
quick enough we can follow his flight,
although it resembles nothing else so
much as a streak in the atmosphere.

There, he has alighted on the lower limb
of that beech tree, close to that curious-
looking knot. But what is he doing?
Apparently jabbing his bill into the knot.
Surely he can find nothing to eat in that.
In truth he does not, for now he has gone
again as suddenly as he came, and we
will go at once and examine that knot.
It is not until we are directly beneath it
and have looked at it from all sides,
however, that we realize it to be, instead
of the knot we had supposed, in reality
the nest of this diminutive creature, in-
tentionally so built, saddled to the limb
and covered on the outside with small
bits of lichen, as to almost exactly
resemble a natural excrescence of the
limb itself. We reach up and pull down
the limb that we may examine this
dainty little abode at closer range.
What a diminutive structure it is, seem-
ingly too small for even the two mites
of young ones that it contains, but how
beautifully it is built, composed almost
entirely of the pappus of various plants.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What summer game?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.
Accidental Hiding: Esther, Olive,
Theresa, Ada, Grace, Nora, Hester,
Ernesta.

Science
and
HealthWith Key
to the
ScripturesThe text book
of Christian
ScienceMary Baker
EddyA complete
list of Mrs.
Eddy's Works
on Christian
Science with
descriptions
and prices
will be sent
upon applica-
tion

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, June 30, 1909.

The Hard Wood Supply of the Future

A CORRESPONDENT of the San Francisco Call, after dwelling upon the United States forestry reports, which show how absolutely necessary it is for us to conserve our remaining areas of timber land, declares that we shall look to the Philippines for our hard-wood supply of the future and that we shall not look in vain. If our oriental possessions, he claims, had nothing else to offer us than their great stretches of hardwood forests, they would compensate us for all the trouble we have taken toward bringing them under peaceful control.

The principal wood imported into this country from our possessions in the far east, it seems, is what is known as Philippine mahogany. While this is not exactly the same as the Mexican mahogany, its grain, texture and color are nearly like it. Our importations of this wood have been growing steadily from year to year, and it is now in general use here. Nara is another Philippine wood which is fast growing in favor in the United States, but its greater cost prevents it from being used as extensively as mahogany. Almon is still another product of the Philippine forests, and this is used for ordinary building purposes. Oregon pine and other soft woods, which are still more or less plentiful here, enter into competition with it, but the time is coming when it will be imported freely.

Other woods are found in great abundance in the islands. Indeed, we have here for the future a source of supply of incalculable value; and, strange as it may appear, it is a treasure which has heretofore received little more than passing attention from those who have undertaken to set forth the value of the possessions. A lumberman lately returned from Manila to the Pacific coast is quoted by the correspondent referred to as saying: "Any person who thinks that we should not keep the Philippines should go into the island of Negros and see the vast forests of almon, nara and Philippine mahogany waiting the pleasure of the American logger."

It is hardly necessary to say that when the time comes, the American logger will be found in the jungles of Negros doing for that country—if we permit it—what he has done for the forest lands of this.

WHATEVER the immediate outcome of the deliberations just begun by the Russo-Finnish commission, there can be no doubt of their purpose. The ultimate absorption of Finland into the empire becomes merely a question of time when it is learned that the Finns are to be granted seats in the Duma and the council of the empire—a "grant" which means the eventual disappearance of Finland's autonomy. Such a course involves the termination of the personal union of the Finnish and Russian crowns. It is a radical revision of the relations between the Russian czardom and the grand-duchy of Finland, and it is made possible by the recent progress of democracy throughout the empire. It is a revision intended to bring the Finns into immediate cooperation with the Russian people through popular representation in lieu of the old bureaucratic connection through the advisers of the Czar-grandduke.

Finland's absorption by the old autocratic regime would have been a greater tragedy even than the fate of Poland. It is conceivable that the nations would have halted the process. But with a relatively well-established constitutional, if not yet parliamentary, regime, Finland's detached position as an autonomous domain may well be subject to a revised definition in the interests of both parties. Nothing tragic nor even pathetic will be seen in such a course, especially when it is considered that Finnish cooperation in the empire must inevitably tend to promote the cause of freedom to a high degree. Finnish culture and political education are bound to bring to the legislation of the empire qualities that are less prominent in the Slavic make-up.

An entente between the Russian and Finnish people could not but influence international relations as well. It is scarcely a coincidence that the Russo-Finnish commission begins its sessions while Czar Nicholas is preparing to visit the King of Sweden. The latter country is deeply concerned with the fate of Finland, for moral as well as political reasons. Sweden gave Finland her culture, religion, and in a way even her speech; there is an influential Swedish population and party in Finland, and the country itself from its geographical position is as Scandinavia's breakwater against the surging sea of Slavdom. But a cowed though autonomous Finland is a menace rather than a protection for the Swedes, while a Finno-Russian entente must eventually improve and draw closer the relations between Russia and Scandinavia. In the great game of world-politics Sweden's friendship is a high stake, for she commands with Denmark the passage between Baltic sea and North sea. And thus not Russia alone, but the triple entente and thereby all the world, is concerned in Finland's future.

Senator Aldrich and the "Aldrich Law"

AS THE tariff bill nears completion and passage a question has arisen as to the name by which the new law shall be known. It has been the custom for years to bestow upon each tariff bill the name of the chairman of the ways and means committee of the House, in which body it must originate. Thus the present measure received, as a matter of course, the name of the "Payne bill" upon its introduction in the House. During the last few years, however, the Senate finance committee has taken great liberties with revenue measures, and the House has not only been tolerant of them but has come, as in the present instance, to anticipate and even to encourage them. It is notorious that the pending tariff bill was rushed through the House in full expectation that the Senate finance committee would remedy its numerous defects, and that the Senate itself would amend it out of all resemblance to the original draft.

For the reason that the so-called Payne bill has been subjected to so many changes, it has been frequently spoken of as the "Aldrich bill," in recognition of the chairman of the Senate finance committee, who has been in charge of the measure in the upper

house. Those who, while desirous of giving Senator Aldrich credit for his part in the preparation of the amended measure, were also desirous that no discourtesy should be shown Representative Payne, have called it the "Payne-Aldrich bill." There is hardly a doubt that if Senator Aldrich should encourage his friends to insist upon such recognition the new revenue law would bear his name, at least jointly with that of Mr. Payne.

But it is understood that Senator Aldrich does not wish the distinction or the honor which connection of his name with the tariff law would bring to him. He has another ambition, and it is one worthy of him. He is, as is well known, above all things a student of monetary affairs. As one who has in a large measure mastered the art of national finance, it is his greatest desire to become the framer and the father of a monetary law which shall perpetuate his name. This, if his ambition shall be gratified, will be the "Aldrich law" of which history may speak.

During the performance of the arduous task which is now drawing to a close, Senator Aldrich's attitude on the tariff has aroused much opposition. He has proved himself to be one of the most skillful champions of protection that Congress has known in recent years. There may be criticism, but it will doubtless be admitted on all sides that in the extra session of the Sixty-first Congress there was no man who exhibited greater strength or ability in leadership, and none who displayed a more comprehensive knowledge of American industries and the requirements of the national treasury.

Italy and Austria

IT HAS always been claimed in Italy that the Austro-Italian relations would grow friendly and even cordial if the Italian-speaking population of the Tyrol and Austrian Adriatic received more consideration at the hands of the Austrian authorities. Austria, on her part, holds that by encouraging the Italians of Trent, Trieste, Istria and Dalmatia in their Italian sentiments and interests she would simply strengthen their sense of solidarity with Italy and thereby promote the aspirations of the Irredentists. Thus what Italy advocates as a means of reconciliation Austria rejects as a source of conflict.

An Italian university in Trieste has long been the ambition of Austro-Italians, and it seems certain that one of the considerations which induced Italy to support Austria's new Balkan policy was the assurance that the university would be granted, and that it would be founded in Trieste. How Italy's foreign minister obtained this assurance has never been fully explained, but when the crisis was over Austria was not slow in showing that she had no reason whatever for changing her standpoint. All that could be obtained then was an Italian law faculty at the University of Vienna. This outcome did not add to the stability of the triple alliance, but the uproar in Italy soon subsided and the matter was left in abeyance.

A favorable opportunity came a few weeks ago when the Slavic Union, composed of Czech, Ruthenian, Slovene and Croat parties in the Austrian Reichsrath, decided to seize the complications over the Bosnian Bank in order to defeat the government. They were reinforced by the socialists, and at the last moment by a section of the Poles; but the "Unione Latina," that is, the combined forces of Italians and Rumanians, stood by the German parties and the Slavs failed. The importance of the service rendered the Germans by the Latins is seen from the fact that the government was saved by just five votes. The Italians, it appears, made their terms beforehand, and the University of Trieste is now assured, as far as the majority in the Reichsrath goes.

But there remains the upper house and especially the crown. Both are as unfavorably disposed as ever. With Austria's new naval policy there is less room than ever for Italianism on the eastern shores of the Adriatic, Austria's only seaboard. But the crown is susceptible to diplomatic representation, and Germany has seriously undertaken the consolidation of the dreibund. Judging from past events and present conditions nothing could better serve this cause than an Italian university at Trieste.

CHICAGO proudly calls attention to the fact that she is now only six days and two hours from London. This claim is based upon some recent achievements of the ocean greyhounds. In other words, she is as near London now as New York was a few years ago. She is likely to be nearer London a few years hence than New York is today. In a relative degree, of course, the distance between all other American and European cities has been reduced. And the process of reduction is still going on. There is, that is to say, a clipping of distances going on which is destined to bring the people of all parts of the world nearer together than they ever dreamed of being in the old days. This statement is not made with regard to communication by mail, telegraph, wireless or otherwise, or by telephone, but has reference to the coming together of the people of the world in actual presence. If it be true that ocean transportation is cheapened as the time is reduced, and this seems to be the case, we are not very far removed from the period when there will be as much travel to and fro among the nations as there is now to and fro among the states.

And this without taking aerial travel into account. With aerial travel considered it is not difficult to see that the ocean lines may be compelled not only to increase their speed but to lower their rates in order to meet the competition, and as a consequence of reduced excursion tickets, inducing greater travel, it seems not unlikely that the next generation may buy commutation Atlantic ocean tickets and skip to and fro merely for the recreation of the thing, a good deal as they now take trips to the cooling islands of the lakes and bays.

When this time comes—fanciful as it would seem to many today—the Portland (Ore.) man might say to his family, "I do not think I shall be home this evening, as I may run over to Paris—don't delay dinner on my account"; or the Pittsburg man might say: "I find that I shall have to keep an engagement in St. Petersburg this evening; however, I shall try to be back in time for the theater"; or the Cleveland man might say: "If Jones rings up on the phone, tell him to get me on the long distance in Vienna; I shall be over there in a few minutes."

We are making wonderful progress, and some day when Chicago looks back and finds that she boasted about being six days and two hours from London she may blush to recall it.

The Clipping of Distances

THE LIBERATION the other day of a prisoner who had served in close confinement a term of fifteen years in the Pennsylvania penitentiary has been made the occasion of some very interesting and instructive comment by a contemporary. It is pointed out that while fifteen years seems like a very short period, as time is usually measured, yet some momentous changes and occurrences have taken place since this man was placed behind the prison walls. Upon his emergence, for instance, he found that the whole face of the city most familiar to him had been transformed by a new style of architecture. He saw the automobile for the first time. Motor cars flew through the streets; motor boats flew through the waters of the harbor. The horse-car had wholly disappeared; the trolley-car had taken its place. Wireless telegraphy had been invented and had come into use.

During his incarceration Cuba had been freed, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines had been annexed; the United States had become a world power; its prestige, its population and its wealth had increased enormously.

But greater changes than any of these were to be recorded—changes which marked progress in directions that could not be tabulated, along lines which admitted of no computation:

We have grown spiritually. We love our neighbors more. We love the public more. We make more sacrifices for others and society has been uplifted. Although we have undergone a wave of mild socialism the fact is that individualism was never so rampant as now, and the list of those who are giving and doing for others is long and constantly growing. The world is growing better all the time.

Yes, indeed, the world is growing better all the time. A mighty impulse is moving it in the right direction!

UP IN Maine more trolley companies propose to help the farmers market their produce. This is as it should be, and the benefit will be mutual. Increased business for the farmers will mean increased business for the trolleys, both on freight and passenger account.

President Reyes in England

COLOMBIA'S President has gone to England for rest. His departure from Bogota was somewhat puzzling and his arrival in London has not cleared matters up. Reports from the former are contradictory, but they concur in describing his position difficult mainly through the opposition to the tripartite treaty, of which he is a champion. From London it is reported that President Reyes is in search of tranquillity, and also of a loan. Not long ago, a Colombian engineer visited Europe endeavoring to interest capital in a revival of the Atrato canal scheme. He found absolutely no encouragement and concluded that Europe was too eager for American friendship to finance or take part in the construction of an opposition sea-level to the Panama lock canal. Not that the project commends itself any more now than it did years ago when it was definitely discarded by the United States after exhaustive surveys, but it is only natural that Colombia should endeavor to turn to account what she has left of the isthmus. President Reyes is not likely to have gone to England in connection with this scheme, but if he is trying to negotiate a new loan, the discussion of the country's resources and natural advantages must include the isthmus of Darien and the Atrato river, for the neck of land south of the Panama canal is unquestionably a first-class asset. The final disposal of the Atrato river canal scheme must come sooner or later and the tripartite treaty between the United States, Panama and Colombia will no doubt hasten such disposal. The strong objections which are reported from Colombia to the passage of this treaty, and which are evidently responsible for President Reyes' voyage, are quite unlikely to be sustained. The government may find its passage difficult but misunderstanding will eventually yield to the realization of this country's straightforward policy and friendly purposes. The time is past when the sudden moves of South American generals and Presidents stirred the world's chancelleries.

It is reported that 35,000,000 lobsters have been liberated along the New England coast in the last few days, but tourists must not attribute the beautiful twilight pink on the water to this fact. The lobsters liberated were not boiled.

SELDOM is there a more striking example of the gain achieved through defeat in warfare than that furnished by Spain, which has several times in the last few centuries, and especially in the years since her adverse encounter with the United States, enjoyed great prosperity immediately following reverse in arms. This gain is induced largely by the fact that the process of war has relieved Spain of the care of certain of her colonies, thereby enabling her to concentrate the efforts of her young men at home, to the better development of the resources of the mother country.

Furthermore, Spain is now adopting the latest methods in agriculture and manufacture, and we are told by recent travelers in that country that her fertile soil is yielding crops of the greatest richness. At present she is engaged in seeking new markets for her products. So well has the lesson of the past been learned that Spain is today entirely without what might be termed military aspirations. The amicable settlement of disagreements between this country and Spain a few years ago has resulted in treaties to extend trade relationships between the two countries. Now Spain is able to show a surplus which may be appropriated to the payment of her debts. Her credit abroad in consequence of this thriving condition is in admirable status. A better example of the value of putting all effort into developing one's own country instead of spreading the nation's energies over other lands would be difficult to find. Spain is teaching a lesson in her present prosperity.

You may now insure your baggage against all kinds of contingencies, and when the baggage man sees the insurance label you may be glad that you have taken the precaution.

HOWEVER, the Wright brothers, will have to tinker on their inventions for a long time before they can hope to compete with the man whose fancy takes flights.

Most Marvelous Change of All

Peace Has Its Triumphs